



African ***Risk Capacity***

Sovereign Disaster Risk Solutions
A Specialized Agency of the African Union



Report of in-country Gender Consultations

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development
ADRFi	Africa Disaster Risks Financing
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMMA	African Monsoon Multidisciplinary Analysis
ARC	African Risk Capacity,
ARC Ltd.	African Risk Capacity Insurance Company
ARV	AfricaRiskView
AU	African Union
CADDP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CERAAS	Centre d'étude régional pour l'amélioration de l'adaptation à la sécheresse
CILSS	Comité Permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel
CONASUR	Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation
CORAF	Conseil Ouest et Centre africain pour la recherche et le développement agricoles
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DEEG	Directorate of Gender Equality
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa States
ENSOMD	Enquête Nationale sur le Suivi des indicateurs des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGM/C	Female genital mutilation/cutting
FOs	Farmers organizations
GAIP	Ghana Agricultural Insurance Program
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFRS	Groupe Francophone de Recherche sur la Sclérodémie
GoS	Government of Senegal
HCC	High Constitutional Court
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRI	International Research Institute for Climate and Society
ISRA	Institut Sénégalais de Recherche Agricole
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Ltd.	Limited company
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEDD	Ministère de l'Environnement et Développement Durable
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NASFAM	National Smallholder Farmers Association of Malawi
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ONG	Organization non gouvernementale
PRM	Peer Review Mechanism
PTF	Partenaires Techniques et Financiers
R&D	Research and Development
RECs	Regional Economic Commissions
ROPPA	Network of West African Producer Organizations
RTP	Risk Transfer Parameters
SADD	Specialized regional research Centre
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

TRC	Technical Review Committee
TWG	Technical Working Group
UAA	Useful agricultural area
UN	United Nations
UNWomen	United Nations entity for Gender Equality
UNFPA	United Nations population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRCO	UN Resident Coordinator's Office
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States dollar
WAAPP	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program
WB	Women's Bureau
WECARD	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development
WFP	World Food Program
WRI	Index World Risk Index

1 INTRODUCTION

Climate change and natural disasters became the greatest challenge of humanity in the last decades. Governments, civil society organizations, academics, insurance companies, etc. are increasingly concerned about this issue. Consequently, climate change and natural disasters are brought in the forefront of political agenda at global, regional, and national level. This is particularly the case in Sub-Saharan Africa, which is one of the most vulnerable regions worldwide according to several reports from IPCC. Thus, several political, legal and market instruments are being developed to address the climate change and natural disaster challenge.

One of such instruments is the African Risk Capacity, a Specialized Agency of the African Union established in 2012 to provide insurance tools and products to African countries for disaster risk management. ARC offers a comprehensive, integrated solution that transfers weather risk away from governments – and the vulnerable households they protect to ARC. This enables governments to build resilience and better plan, prepare for and respond to extreme weather events.

In 2016, ARC developed a 5-year (2016-2020) strategic framework that outlines ARC's vision, mission, and overarching strategic objectives for the five years. This framework sets out areas of thematic focus and the corresponding principles of engagement. It guides ARC's organizational operation and prioritizes the activities necessary to achieve the stated goals, notably those laid out in its Agenda for Action developed in 2015.

As part of its principles of engagement, ARC adopts a differentiated approach to issues of gender equality. ARC is committed to closing the gender gap which is central to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and, thus recognizes that the important role of women in agriculture and in disaster response is essential for food security and economic growth. In fact, women are the backbone of the agricultural sector in Africa. But, because of several socio-cultural and political constraints, they lack the minimum control over productive resources and are the most vulnerable to natural disasters. ARC considers the promotion of women's empowerment and gender equality, in field operations and at the professional level, an important factor in creating long-term impacts and sustainability. Accordingly, ARC intends to vigorously ensure that its operational responses and its capacity building work have a differentiated approach to gender. For this purpose, a Gender strategy is necessary to systematically bring a gender perspective into ARC's policies and operations. It is in this perspective that this in-country consultation process was engaged in to interact with key stakeholders in the several ARC countries of intervention in West, East and Southern Africa to map out best strategies to integrate gender equality and women empowerment issues in disaster risk management and financing. The countries involved in this mission include: Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania, Malawi, Madagascar, and Kenya.

The present document is a report of the in-country consultations. The report is organized as follows: the present introductory chapter is followed by a chapter on the process; chapter 3 presents brief background of the countries visited as well as an analysis of the stakeholders while the last chapter presents the outcome of the consultations, highlighting major constraints and recommendations for mainstreaming gender in disaster risk management as well as excerpts from interviews conducted.

2 THE PROCESS

2.1 OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the in-country consultation was to seek the views of stakeholders/partners on how best to integrate gender equality and women empowerment issues in disaster risk management and financing. The specific objectives that guided the consultations were as follows:

- Share the vision and operational principles of the African Risk Capacity (ARC) to partners and stakeholders;
- Exchange views on the necessity, ways and means of integrating gender in the operations/activities of ARC;
- Identify key entry points for integrating gender in ARC's in-country interventions (including key stakeholders, gender champions etc);
- Propose strategic activities/interventions for integrating gender in ARC's work including actions, indicators for result measurement etc.

In view of the objectives mentioned above, the following results were expected as outcomes of the consultation:

- ARC's partners/stakeholders have a common understanding of the visions and operational principles of the Agency
- The need for integrating gender in ARC's in-country activities as well as the ways and means are discussed
- Key entry points for gender integration in ARC's in-country interventions, including key stakeholders and gender champions are identified
- Strategies as well as concrete actions for integrating gender in ARC's in-country activities are proposed.

2.2 METHODOLOGY

The mission adopted a consultative approach based on participatory tools. In view of the fact that the ARC gender strategy, when finalized, would serve as a tool for aligning the several stakeholders about how to integrate gender more systematically and purposefully in their action, a participatory approach was therefore deemed necessary to favor an early buy-in of the stakeholders at the conception stage and latter an appropriation of the gender strategy at the implementation stage. In this perspective, tools used during the consultation session included interview sessions, workshop sessions and SWOT analysis.

Interview sessions

Brief interviews were conducted with relevant staff of partner organizations including governmental and financial partners as well as CSOs, the private sector, women organizations, and research institutes where available. The topics addressed included: history and perception about ARC intervention, major climate risks encountered, management of the contingency planning process, functioning of the Technical Working Group, gender disaggregated data and tools, gender constraints and current responses, existing gender policy and instruments, other risk transfer mechanisms underway, engagement with civil society organizations and communities, challenges and prospects of DRMF, etc. Outcomes of these discussions are summarized in chapter 4 of this document.

Workshop sessions

A one-day national gender consultative workshop was held with partners and stakeholders in some countries including Gambia and Mauritania in West Africa, Malawi, Madagascar and Kenya in Eastern and Southern Africa. The sessions included presentations in plenary as well as discussions in small groups. The aim of the national gender consultative workshop was to foster a joint understanding of the stakes around gender integration in ARC strategy and to come up with a tentative action plan for gender mainstreaming in DRM in each country. A specific template was designed to capture the ideas generated collectively. The focus was on the *what, who, how, when, where* and indicators regarding strategic action for gender mainstreaming in ARC strategy. Appendices 1 and 2 show the overall outline and the action plan templates adopted during the national gender consultative workshops.

SWOT analysis

SWOT analyses were used to determine, in a participatory manner, the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for gender mainstreaming in disaster risk management and financing in the current contexts of several ARC member countries. These analyses drew mainly from the results of the interviews with stakeholders on the ground and the workshop sessions. In addition, a specific SWOT analysis session was held during the national gender consultative workshop in Kenya to validate the results so far achieved. The SWOT analyses provided inspirational grounds for strategic actions for mainstreaming gender in disaster risk management and financing.

The facilitation strategy used to achieve maximum result is described in the diagram below.

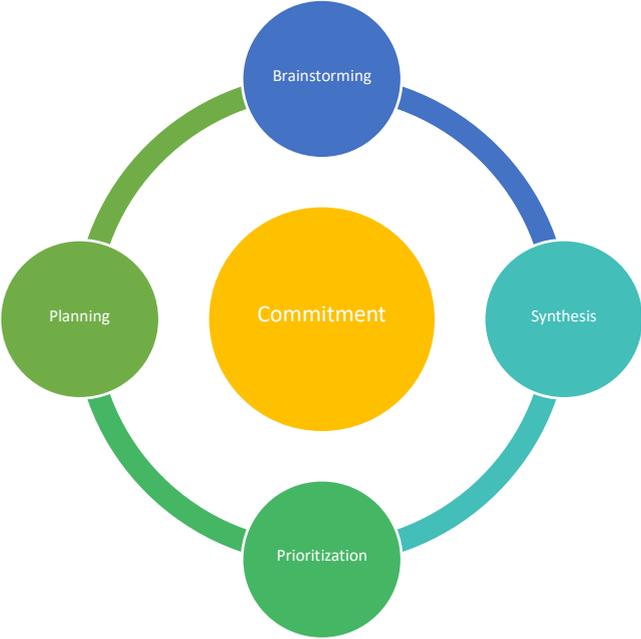


Figure 1: Participatory gender action planning cycle

In all, the in-country gender consultation mission was undertaken in two phases: the first in West Africa from 04 to 21 December 2018 and the second in East and Southern Africa from 17 January to 07 February 2019. The mission was headed by Dr. Christiana George, ARC Gender advisor and facilitated by Dr Laurent Glin (Consultant). The mission benefited from the support of ARC Monitoring and evaluation officer, M. Abdou Dieye, in Senegal and Gambia, ARC Programme Coordinator, Ms. Lucy Nyirenda in Malawi and Kenya as well as ARC Country Engagement Managers M. Koffie Konin (in Malawi and Madagascar) and Timothy Gotora (in Kenya).

Below is the overall itinerary of the mission.

Mission itinerary

First Phase (West Africa)

Date	Place, activity and people interviewed
<i>Tuesday 04 December 18</i>	<p>Accra, Ghana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr Eric Agbozo: Defense Against AIDS, Poverty and Underdevelopment (DAAPU) - Rev Ralp, Economic empowerment Foundation (REAP) - Paulina Addy – WAAPP (partner of CORAF) - Dr Richard Adjetej – Ministry of Gender (Member of TWG) in charge of cash transfer
<i>Wednesday 05 December 18</i>	<p>Accra, Ghana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further contact with Dr Richard Adjetej for documentations
<i>Thursday 06 December 18</i>	<p>Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hedgwig Nikiema, GRAAD (IDRC) Think Tank – - Mme Gnounou Haoua, WAAPP - Dr Nanema, Government Coordinator - Mr Youssion NAPON : Conseil National de Secours de l’Urgence et de Réhabilitation (CONASUR)
<i>Friday 07 December 18</i>	<p>Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Synthesis and documentation
<i>Monday 10 December 18</i>	<p>Bamako, Mali</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mrs Coulibaly Mariam KEITA, WAAPP - Mrs Fatoumata SACKO, Commission on Food Safety - Mrs Bokoum, Focal point Presidency
<i>Tuesday 11 December 18</i>	<p>Bamako, Mali</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mrs Mariam TRAORE, WAAPP - Synthesis and documentation
<i>Wednesday 12 December 18</i>	<p>Bamako, Mali</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mrs Bamba Hawa TRAORE, Project FARM - Flight to Dakar
<i>Thursday 13 December 18</i>	<p>Dakar, Senegal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr Massamba Diop, Government Coordinator - Mrs Aminato SOW, WAAPP

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr Abdoulaye DIOP, Executive Secretary, Parity National Observatory - Mrs Safiatou NGOM, Gender Coordinator Ministry of animal breeding - Head of the Directorate of Gender equality (DEEG) - Trust Africa, CSO
Friday 14 December 18	Dakar, Senegal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further discussions with Mr Massamba Diop, Government Coordinator - Mrs SIDIBE, Chair Women animal breeders board - REPLICA - Dr. Yacine NGOM, Gender Specialist ISRA (National Institute of Agricultural Research)
Monday 17 December 18	Banjul, Gambia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Mawdo Amadou Jallow, Government Coordinator - Deputy Director, NDMA (National Disaster Management Agency) - Secretary of the Vice President - Women's bureau Deputy Director
Tuesday 18 December 18	Banjul, Gambia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Gender Consultative Worskhop
Wednesday 19 December 18	Flight to Mauritania
Thursday 20 December 18	Nouakchott, Mauritania <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Gender Consultative Workshop - Mrs. Nejwa Kellah, Commissioner for Food Security
Friday 21 December 18	Nouakchott, Mauritania <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mrs. Mariem Mint Bilal, Minister of social affairs, child and family

Second Phase (East and Southern Africa)

Date	Place, activity and people interviewed
Thursday 17 January 19	Lilongwe, Malawi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare - CSO Agricultural Network - NGO Climate Change Network - NASFAM - ACTION AID - CARE MALAWI - UN WOMEN
Friday 18 January 19	Lilongwe, Malawi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Gender Consultative Workshop
Monday 21 January	Antananarivo/Madagascar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BNGRC (National Bureau of Disaster Risk Management) - Ministry of Environment

<i>Tuesday 22 January 19</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Gender/Ministry of population, social protection and women empowerment - Government Coordinator - Mrs. Nour, gender expert
<i>Tuesday 05 February 19</i>	<p>Antananarivo/Madagascar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Gender Consultative Workshop
<i>Wednesday 06 February 19</i>	<p>Nairobi, Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Debriefing and exchanges about the Gender Strategy and Mission Report
<i>Thursday 07 February 19</i>	<p>Nairobi, Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) - National Disaster Management Authority - Transparency International - UN Women
<i>Thursday 07 February 19</i>	<p>Nairobi, Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Gender Consultative Workshop

3 THE STAKEHOLDERS

3.1 BACKGROUND OF THE COUNTRIES VISITED

This section presents the background of the countries visited in relation with ARC's intervention. Information in this section is drawn mainly from the background documents provided by ARC Country Engagement Managers, except where otherwise stated.

GHANA

Ghana is emerging as a middle-income country with relatively diversified economy with strong agricultural (cocoa) and mineral resources (gold). Ghana enjoys an open society with freedom of speech and press and has greatly improved its manufacturing sector. Agriculture is the major contributor to job creation and livelihoods and employs 70% of the workforce in the rural sector. The discovery of oil in 2007 has accelerated GDP growth and placed Ghana in the top 10 economies in Africa. The 2017 country GDP is estimated at 6.3% with agriculture accounting for about 18.9% of GDP. The major cash crop is cocoa. The subsistence agriculture is dominated by maize, plantain, rice, millet, sorghum, cassava and yam. Climate hazards such as droughts and floods affect the stability of the agricultural production and livelihood of the population, thus weakening the country's economy.

Flood is the most prevalent natural hazard in Ghana affecting over 2 million people since 1991 and costing more than an average of USD 200 million in damages. However, the northern region of the country has been affected by frequent droughts under the form of dry spells with the more severe drought affecting the entire population in 1983. There are also other risks such as epidemics, pests and insects infestations (army worms), bush fires, etc. About 1.3M people are identified as vulnerable to flooding and it is estimated that on average, since 1983, some 100,000 people are affected by drought, out of a population of 28M.

- Engagement between the ARC and Ghana started as early as 2011. However, coverage of drought was deemed unnecessary and since R&D has started testing Flood insurance, Ghana is one of the three ARC pilot countries.
- Ghana has been a signatory of the ARC Treaty since January 2016 and signed a pre-participation MoU in June 2016.
- In the meantime, technical work and political engagement regarding drought insurance has started with a target for Ghana to join the risk pool for the season 2018/2019.

There are several considerations for the development of ARC Activities in Ghana:

- deeper integration of the *Africa RiskView* tool in the Ghana national disaster structures
- premium funding to be developed to complement government commitment especially with the Ghana Agricultural Insurance Program (GAIP)
- sensitivity around special treatment to the Northern Provinces vs. the richer rest of the country
- availability of flood insurance
- development of other insurance products: commercial cocoa insurance, army worm outbreak insurance.

GENDER PROFILE¹

1. Gender Inequality Index

0.547

2. Progress

- Legislation on domestic violence
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.97
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.69
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.63
- Maternal mortality ratio is 319
- 70.8% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- Adolescent fertility rate is 66.1 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (World Bank)

3. Challenges

- Women account for only 12.7% of parliament and 17.4% of ministerial positions
- No law mandated equal pay and no non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- No access to land use, control and ownership
- Partial access to assets (financial services, inheritance rights and non-land assets)
- Tertiary education attainment (25-54) f/m ratio is 0.42
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.69
- Prevalence of gender violence 0.23
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is down from 1.4% in 2000 to 0.6% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Women's share of population age 15+ living with HIV up from 57.4% in 2000 to 60.4% in 2015 (World Bank)
- 28.6% of women ages 15-49 used modern contraceptive methods
- 5% of girls married by age 15 and 21% married by age 18

BURKINA FASO

Burkina Faso is a low income country with a GDP per capita of \$1,514 for a population of 16,934,839. The poverty rate is 47%. Approximately 90% of Burkina Faso's population relies on agriculture for their livelihood, based mainly on rain-fed production and traditional cultivation practices. Burkina Faso is exposed to multiple natural disasters and is particularly vulnerable to drought, locust invasions, storms and floods. The most vulnerable regions to drought are the Northern provinces which experience more extreme temperatures and lower, more erratic rainfall, resulting in variable and low agricultural production and availability of pasture.

Historically, droughts and floods have followed one another, preventing vulnerable populations from effectively recovering from disasters. Because of Burkina Faso's dependence on rain-fed agriculture, underdeveloped markets and poor water infrastructure, and high levels of poverty, year-on-year national food security remains fragile. Some seasons of poor or excessive rainfall necessitate an emergency response.

Concerning the engagement with ARC, Burkina Faso was initially part of the first pool of countries to sign pre-participation agreements with the ARC, following the first scoping mission in June 2012. However, the country was not able to complete the process because of significant delays due to a difficult political context. The ARC team reinitiated engagements in February 2014 and the pre-participation agreement was extended to April 2015.

¹ AU Gender Country Profile; <https://au.int/en/documents/20180828/gender-country-profile>.

This profile does not speak directly to DRM issues and therefore provides an idea of data gaps to be filled.

- Burkina Faso has since attended several regional workshops, the last one being the Risk Transfer Parameters (RTP) workshop in Dakar in January 2017.
- Burkina Faso signed its drought insurance policy and fully paid its premium for the 2016/17 agricultural season, with an excess of 28, 000 USD, in September 2016.

ARV is in the process of being integrated in the country platform of agricultural risk management, and food security monitoring.

GENDER PROFILE²:

1. Gender Inequality Index

0.615

2. Progress

- Local and national election list quotas for women are 30%
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is down from 0.7% in 2000 to 0.4% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime is 0.15

3. Challenges

- Women account for only 11% of parliament and only 13% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.66
- Partial access to assets (financial services, inheritance rights, land and nonland assets)
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- No legislation on domestic violence
- FGM/C prevalence among girls aged 0 to 14 years is at 13%
- 10% of girls are married by age 15 and 52% are married by age 18 (DHS 2010)
- Maternal mortality ratio is 371 per 100,000 live births
- Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV up from 59.3% in 2000 to 60.9% in 2015 (World Bank)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 107.2 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19
- 20% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods

MALI

Mali is a vast land locked country in West Africa, with a total area of 1 241 238 Km², which makes Mali the third largest territory in the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS). Mali's economy is largely dependent on agriculture, which is largely rain fed and represents 42,143% of the GDP and it is the source of revenue for 56,7% of the population. Since 2012, the country is facing security issues such as terrorism and occupation of the northern regions by armed groups. The security issues strongly affect an already vulnerable population, with 45% of Malians living in extreme poverty.

Drought is the first prevalent natural hazard in Mali. The country has suffered major drought events in the 80's and 90's. In less than three decades (1980 -2007), the country experienced five episodes of drought and two major floods. Eight of the ten most severe natural disasters between 1900 and 2014 occurred after 2000³. Since 2000, the most significant droughts have occurred in 2005, 2010 and 2011. These droughts have tangible effects on agricultural output, on size and structure of the livestock herd, and therefore on the general level of economic activity.

² Ibid.

³ https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/profil_environnemental_du_mali_0.pdf

- Regarding the engagement with ARC, in November 2012 Mali representatives attended the Conference of Plenipotentiaries. But they were ineligible to sign the treaty as the country was suspended from the African Union at that time.
- Mali has since been readmitted into the African Union, with the completion of the democratic process. In response to the interest shown by the government after an ARC scoping mission in March 2014, discussions were held in April and May 2014 to explore Mali's potential participation in the ARC.
- The Memorandum of Understanding between ARC and Mali was signed in October 2014 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- The Treaty was signed in May 2015 and ratified in 2016.

In January 2016, Mali successfully elected Mr Birama Sidibe as an ARC Governing Board member representing West Africa.

GENDER PROFILE⁴

Gender Inequality Index

0.689

2. Progress

- One female Head of State to date
- Voluntary political party quotas
- Access to financial services

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.64
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.62
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.54
- Women account for 8.8% of parliament and 24.2% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male literacy rate ratio is 0.49
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment ages 25-54 are 0.50 and 0.38 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.43
- Partial access to assets (inheritance, land, non-land)
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws for hiring women
- No legislation on domestic violence
- Maternal mortality ratio is 587 per 100,000 live births
- 14% of girls are married by age 15 and 52% by age 18 (MICS 2015)
- FGM/C prevalence among girls ages 0-14 is 76% (MICS 2015)

SENEGAL

Senegal is a country located in West Africa and is one of the best performing and stable economy of the region. Senegal has a total area of 196,722 square km, of which 192,530 square km is land, but only 16% of the Senegalese land mass is considered arable. 56% of the 15 million Senegalese population lives in rural areas, of which 62.5% are dependent on rain-fed subsistence agriculture. 80.9% of all rural populations depend on some form of agriculture-related activities, the current agriculture contribution to the Senegalese GDP is only 13.5%.⁵

⁴ AU Gender Country Profile; <https://au.int/en/documents/20180828/gender-country-profile>. This profile does not speak directly to DRM issues and therefore provides an idea of data gaps to be filled.

⁵ FAO 2012. Senegal Country Profile. Online: <http://www.fao.org/countries/55528/fr/sen/>

The impact of poor rainfall traditionally affects crop production. Crop yields dropped significantly in the years with low/erratic seasonal rainfall in Senegal: 2004 millet yields decreased by 48.5% compared to 2003 and 2007 millet yields were 35.5% less than in 2006. Similarly, sorghum decreased by 33.3% between 2003 and 2004 and by 16.8% between 2006 and 2007.

Senegal faces two major disaster risks: flood and drought. Floods are a major risk in Senegal, both in terms of impact and in terms of frequency. They generally affect the coastal urban cities of the country. The communities living in unplanned settlements in these cities (over 76% of the cities settlements) are the most vulnerable to urban flooding. Flooding annually affects about 200,000 people and have an 89 million USD impact⁶. Urban Floods are exacerbated by rapid urbanization, insufficient drainage, and poor sewage infrastructure. Senegal's record of flood disasters indicates the worst floods recorded in 2005, 2009 and 2012. Five droughts have occurred in Senegal since 1969, affecting nearly 7,550,000 people in total.⁷ The data for Senegal lists 10 natural disaster events in this period of time – six droughts, four floods and one storm event – with droughts having the greatest impact in terms of numbers of people affected.

- With respect to the engagement with ARC since the initial scoping mission to Senegal in December of 2011, the Government of Senegal expressed a strong interest in participating in ARC, thus leading the country to sign the ARC treaty in November 2012. Ever since the country has actively contributed to the institution and is one of the leading countries in ARC risk pool.
- In July 2012, Senegal hosted the first ARV Technical Workshop thus allowing the ARC Secretariat to provide more detailed information on the ARC to in-country stakeholders. In addition, the Government of Senegal (GoS) sent representatives to the ARC Contingency Planning Conference hosted by the ARC Secretariat in September 2012 in Johannesburg
- Senegal was the first country to join ARC Ltd risk pool in May 2014. Following a significant rainfall deficit in the 2014 agricultural season, in January 2015 Senegal received 16.5 million USD from ARC Ltd. The funds allowed the country to deploy assistance to its vulnerable population, as defined in its Final Implementation Plan.
- Senegal renewed its insurance contract for the fourth year in May 2017 and continues to be heavily involved in the institutional and technical building of the ARC.
- On January 5, 2016, the President of the Republic signed the ratification law allowing the Government of Senegal to ratify the ARC Treaty.

GENDER PROFILE⁸

1. Gender Inequality Index

0.521

2. Progress

- Women account for 41.8% of parliament
- Two female Heads of State to date
- National and local election quotas for women are 50%
- Access to financial services
- Legislation on domestic violence

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) ratio is 0.69

⁶ GFDRR analysis <https://www.gfdr.org/senegal>

⁷ CRED 2012. Result for Country Profile – Senegal. Online: <http://www.emdat.be/result-country-profile>.

⁸ AU Gender Country Profile; <https://au.int/en/documents/20180828/gender-country-profile>. This profile does not speak directly to DRM issues and therefore provides an idea of data gaps to be filled.

- Women account for 20% of ministerial positions
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.62
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws, hiring women or law mandated equal pay
- Partial access to assets (inheritance, land, non-land)
- Ratio of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment age 25-54 ratios are 0.42 and 0.40 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.60
- Maternal mortality ratio is 315 per 100,000 live births
- 9% of girls married by age 15 and 31% married by age 18
- FGM/C prevalence among girls aged 0-14 is 14% (continuous DHS 2015)

GAMBIA

In The Gambia, the majority of the population relies on rain fed agriculture, with over 60% of the population dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods and 78% of the active working population employed in the sector. As such, the livelihoods of millions of Gambians are vulnerable to natural hazards, including droughts. In The Gambia, droughts are the key hazard affecting most vulnerable households. Although they do not occur as frequently as floods, the number of people affected by droughts far exceeds that of any other hazard. The Gambia experiences a severe national drought approximately once every ten years, with smaller scale national drought events occurring once every 3-4 years. The drought situation tends to be part of a regional crisis characterized by late, unevenly distributed and erratic rainfall during the cropping season leading to crop failure and poor quality harvest. In the last twenty years, Gambia has experienced a national drought in 2003, with an estimated 142,000 people affected and more recently in 2011, with approximately 520,000 people affected.

- Concerning the engagement with ARC, the Government of The Gambia was among the founding members and first signatories of the African Risk Capacity (ARC) Establishment Agreement in November 2012 and has played an active role in driving ARC's work forward.
- The Gambia has ratified the ARC Treaty, and the country's strong commitment to the African Risk Capacity was reiterated with the new Administration in 2017.
- The country has also shown interest in the Flood model, which is being currently tested for the Gambia.
- The main challenge has always been premium payment. For 2017, the premium is being paid out of AfDB unused funds, but there is a need to find a more durable alternative. Initial investigations suggest that the European Union new allocation is dedicated to governance and political stability. The GCF has indicated that they could support premium payment, although not before 2020.

GENDER PROFILE⁹

1. Gender Inequality Index

0.641

2. Progress

- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.88
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.75
- Legislation on domestic violence
- Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is down from 1.2% in 2000 to 0.6% in 2015 (World Bank)

⁹ Ibid.

3. Challenges

- Women account for only 10.3% of parliament and 22.2% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.77
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment ages 25-54) are 0.38 and 0.42 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.68
- Partial access to financial services
- No access to land and non-land assets
- No inheritance rights for daughters
- Maternal mortality ratio is 706 per 100,000 live births
- 57.2% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- Women's share of population age 15+ living with HIV up from 58.8% in 2000 to 61.3% in 2015 (World Bank)
- 30% girls married by age 18 (DHS 2013)
- Adolescent fertility rate is 115.2 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (World Bank, 2015)
- 8.1% of women ages 15-49 use modern contraceptive methods (World Bank, 2015)

MAURITANIA

In Mauritania, about two-thirds of the population (estimated at about 3 million) depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. The agricultural potential of Mauritania is limited, but above all very fragile. Useful agricultural area (UAA) is less than 0.5% of the national territory, ie about 502,000 ha, of which nearly 50% is exploitable in rainfed (Diéri and Lowlands). National food production consists of local cereals (production varying between 50,000 and 166,000 tons depending on the year), rice (production of 30,000 tons), dates (production of 15,000 tons per year on average), red meat (production of 38,000 tons), poultry (2,000 tons), milk (422,000 tons), fish and vegetables. The demand for food products remains largely unsatisfied by national productions. The country needs to import nearly 70% of these food needs.

Mauritania's food security, reliant on rainfed agriculture, traditional farming practices and food imports, is increasingly fragile. Thus, the livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of Mauritians are vulnerable to drought, and nearly 25% of rural households are food insecure, especially in the southern Sahelian region of the country.

- Following ARC's initial scoping mission to Mauritania in October of 2012, the Government of Mauritania expressed a strong interest in participating in ARC and has been working closely with the ARC Secretariat.
- Due to the country signing a MoU with the ARC only after the first Regional Technical Workshop in December 2013, no specific in-country technical workshop was held but rather the government experts were trained in subsequent dedicated sessions by the Regional Programme Officer and the Chief of Operations Planning, in order to provide more detailed information on ARC to in-country stakeholders.
- For the 2014 policy period, Mauritania decided to insure its main agricultural season, opting to take coverage from ARC Ltd of USD 9 million per season, and paying a total premium of USD 1.4 million. The choice of coverage limit was driven by the actual implementation capacity of the CSA as well as budgetary considerations regarding the premium amount.
- In January 2015, ARC Ltd disbursed 6.3 million USD to Mauritania. The funds were used to support rice distribution for 250,000 vulnerable people.
- In March 2018 a second payout of USD 2,4 million was released to the country.

GENDER PROFILE¹⁰

1. Gender Inequality Index

0.626

2. Progress

- National election list quota for women is 50%
- Non-discrimination laws, hiring women

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) ratio is 0.45
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 0.46
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.35
- No law mandated equal pay
- Women account for 25.2% of parliament and 30.8% of ministerial positions
- No inheritance rights for daughters
- Partial access to assets (financial services, land, non-land)
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment age 25-54 are 0.58 and 0.24 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.51
- No legislation on domestic violence
- Maternal mortality ratio is 602 per 100,000 live births
- 65.1% of births attended by skilled health personnel
- FGM/C prevalence among girls aged 0-14 is 53% (MICS 2015)
- 18% of girls married by age 15 and 37% married by age 18

MALAWI

Malawi's climate is subtropical with a generally hot rainy season, which normally runs from November to April. Annual rainfall ranges from about 600 to 3,000 mm, being generally greatest at higher elevations, and least in the Lower Shire Valley. Malawi faces multiple hazards in both rural and urban areas, including floods, heavy storms, droughts, dry spells, epidemics, fire incidents, landslides, earthquakes and HIV/AIDS. Environmental degradation, poverty, rapid urbanization and lack of effective disaster risk reduction efforts compound the vulnerability of the population and have consequently exacerbated the impact of hazards. Disasters play a significant role in increasing poverty of rural and urban households and erode the ability of the national economy to invest in the key social programmes important to poverty reduction. Major disasters also have a substantial impact on the national budget, including unplanned expenditures, widening fiscal deficits and increased domestic borrowing. These factors contribute to rising domestic interest rates and added inflation.

While Malawi experienced 40 weather related disasters between 1970 and 2006, the number of people affected by these disasters has increased sharply since 1990. The impact of these changes on the livelihood of people has also increased and government and other partners have the substantial responsibility of protecting the lives and livelihoods of its citizens affected by disasters.

- Concerning the engagement with ARC, Malawi has been a valuable member of the ARC since 2012 when the Government first signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with ARC Agency.
- Since the last pool participation and payout, there has been a number of engagements with the government and its stakeholders to discuss the ARC re-engagement with the government of Malawi.
- A new Programme of work which provides a platform for reviewing the technical work in the country was signed in December 2017. As a first step to this process, ARC in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture organized two workshops in early July and August 2018 to orient

¹⁰ Ibid.

the reconstituted TWG on its role and responsibilities and to discuss the previous technical work carried out which is expected to feed into the technical revisions.

- Following the payout implementation, a local consultancy firm (Africa Centre for Social Research and Economic Development - ACSRED) was engaged to carry out a process evaluation of the implementation of the ARC payout made to Malawi in January 2017 as per ARC procedures.

The process evaluation was conducted from June to August 2018 and the report is still being reviewed and will be shared with government once finalized.

GENDER PROFILE¹¹

1. Gender Inequality Index

0.614

2. Progress

- Law mandates equal pay
- Voluntary political party quotas
- One female head of state to date
- Ratio of female-to-male labour force participation is 1.01
- Legislation on domestic violence

3. Challenges

- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.63
- Women account for only 16.7% of parliament and 22.2% of ministerial positions
- No non-discrimination laws for hiring women
- Partial access to assets (financial services, inheritance, land, non-land)
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary education attainment age 25-54 are 0.51 and 0.57 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.64
- Maternal mortality ratio is 643 per 100,000 live births
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime is 0.3
- 9% of girls are married by age 15 and 42% by age 18 (DHS 2015)

MADAGASCAR

Madagascar is among the most vulnerable countries in terms of climate change (28th in the world according to the WRI index (WorldRiskIndex, mean values 2012-2016). In the last 36 years, 50 natural disasters have been recorded (cyclones, droughts, outbreaks, floods, locust infestations, causing damage estimated at US \$ 1 billion. Over the past 10 years, the 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 hurricane seasons have been particularly severe, with the passage of six cyclonic or tropical storm type low pressure systems. The World Bank's analysis estimates that each year Madagascar suffers on average more than 100 million USD of losses following the cyclones.

- The Republic of Madagascar signed ARC Establishment Agreement in January 2014 as well as an MoU with ARC in April 2015 within the scope of building the capacity of Malagasy Technical Working Group (TWG) to develop a drought risk profile, develop relevant contingency plans and determine risks transfer.
- A joint mission of the ARC- AfDB took place in Antananarivo from September 19 to September 22, 2017. During the mission, AfDB confirmed the availability of a premium of \$500,000 for the 2017-2018 agricultural season for the short-term strategy, and support for the project in the long-term.

¹¹ Ibid.

- The ARV workshop with the Technical Working Group (TWG) which took place in Antananarivo on November 7-8, 2017 confirmed that the Republic of Madagascar has finally met the technical requirements for the country to join the ARC Ltd insurance pool, with a financial support from AfDB for the premium payment.
- The Malagasy Government did not sign the pool IV insurance policy in reference to the article 192 of the Insurance Code of Madagascar but formally informed ARC that they may take a drought insurance coverage, following the Treaty ratification.
- On 26 April 2018, ARC legal Team met and provided clarification (on the legal issues raised by the Malagasy insurance regulators about the Pool IV insurance policy) to the legal officers (from the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs) involved in both Treaty ratification process and review of Insurance Policy. Considering specific provisions of the Malagasy Insurance Code that prohibit insuring any risk on the Malagasy territory by a foreign insurance company, the legal officers from the Ministry of Finance insisted on the necessity for adopting a special rule/ratifying ARC Treaty in order to allow the signature of the insurance policy. ARC team was also informed about the Malagasy Government's commitment to take all necessary steps to complete as soon as possible the Treaty ratification, which would lead to the signature of the insurance policy for the Pool V agricultural season.
- The Legislation authorising the ratification of ARC Treaty was first enacted at the Council of Ministers held on May 2nd, 2018 before being approved respectively by Parliament, Senate, High Constitutional Court (HCC), Prime Minister, and the President of the Republic. The ARC Treaty was officially ratified on November 23, 2018.
- A Joint AfDB-ARC Appraisal Mission was conducted in Madagascar from 28 May to 8 June 2018 to discuss the framework of the ADRiFi Project with key stakeholders.
- Customisation Report for the 2018/19 agricultural season was finalized in September 2018.
- The Operational Plan document was validated by the Technical Review Committee (TRC) and Peer Review Mechanism (PRM) in October 2018 and the Certificate of Good Standing was issued on October 30, 2018.

Signature of the insurance policy (pool V) is in progress and expected to be completed in 2019.

GENDER PROFILE¹²

1. Gender Inequality Index

No value

2. Progress

- One female Head of State to date
- Legislation on domestic violence
- Women have access to financial services and non-land assets
- Ratios of female-to-male secondary and education attainment age 25-54 are 1.00 and 0.76 respectively
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.92

3. Challenges

- Women account for 19.2% of parliament and 17.9% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.65
- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.58
- No law mandated equal pay or non-discrimination laws, hiring women
- Maternal mortality ratio is 353 per 100,000 live births
- 44.3% of births are attended by a skilled physician
- 12% of girls are married by age 15 and 41% by age 18 (ENSOMD 2012-23)

¹² Ibid

KENYA

Kenya is the leading economy of East Africa region. The country’s economy is largely dependent on rainfed agriculture and tourism, each susceptible to climate variability and change and extreme weather events. Increasing inter-seasonal variability and declining rainfall in the main rainy season have impacted cereal production in recent years. Kenyan agriculture is 98 percent rainfed and highly sensitive to changes in temperature and rainfall. Agriculture accounts for more than 30 percent of GDP and is the primary livelihood for 60 percent of Kenyans. Small-scale farms account for 75 percent of production. Maize, beans, tea and potatoes are the most important crops, and sheep and goats dominate livestock production. Recurrent droughts and floods—likely to be exacerbated by increasing temperatures, heavy rainfall events and sea level rise— lead to severe crop and livestock losses, famine and displacement. The 2008–2011 drought caused \$12.1 billion in losses and damage. High population growth in urban areas is leading to expanding informal settlements, which are at risk from water scarcity, flooding and heat. While national poverty rates fell in recent years, poverty rates in arid and semi-arid regions of the north remain over 80 percent. Most of the country’s coast is low-lying, with coastal plains, islands, beaches, wetlands and estuaries at risk from sea level rise.

When the Government of Kenya realized that disasters are a threat to sustainable development various measures have been undertaken. These includes making use of various Disaster Risk Financing instruments targeting various aspects of the disaster management cycle including Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness, Response and Recovery. Kenya has a variety of financing instruments in place or planned. Africa Risk Capacity is one of them.

- The first meeting to introduce ARC to government and stakeholders was in 2011.
- Kenya was one of the first six countries to take insurance in 2014.
- The programme is coordinated by NDMA, which provides leadership and coordination of Kenya’s effort in management of drought.
- Technical discussion between ARC and the government before the insurance policy is offered around three key components: Risk Modelling(Africa Risk View); Contingency planning; and Risk transfer
- TWG customizes ARV to suit Kenya climatic conditions and agricultural practices.
- Government makes decision on risk transfer and how much should be transferred after customization and contingency planning work is completed.

Kenya has not yet received payouts from the ARC instrument.

<p>GENDER PROFILE¹³</p> <p>1. Gender Inequality Index 0.565</p> <p>2. Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law mandated equal pay • Voluntary political party quotas • Ratios of female-to-male secondary and tertiary educational attainment ages 25-54 are 0.85, and 0.84 respectively • Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24) is down from 7.2% in 2000 to 4% in 2015 (World Bank) • Adolescent fertility rate is 90.2 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 • 63.1% of women ages 15-54 use modern contraceptive methods <p>3. Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratio of female-to-male ratio wage equality for similar work (survey) is 0.68
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¹³ Ibid.

- Advancement of women to leadership roles score is 0.59
- Women account for only 19.4% of parliament and 22.7% of ministerial positions
- Ratio of female-to-male enrolment in tertiary education is 0.70
- Partial access to assets (financial services, inheritance, land, non-land)
- No legislation on domestic violence
- Prevalence of gender violence in lifetime 41%
- Maternal mortality ratio is 510 per 100,000 live births
- Women's share of population age 15+ living with HIV up from 55.1% in 2000 to 58.5% in 2015 (World Bank)

3.2 PROFILE AND ANALYSIS OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The architecture of stakeholders involved in DRMF can be portrayed as follows.

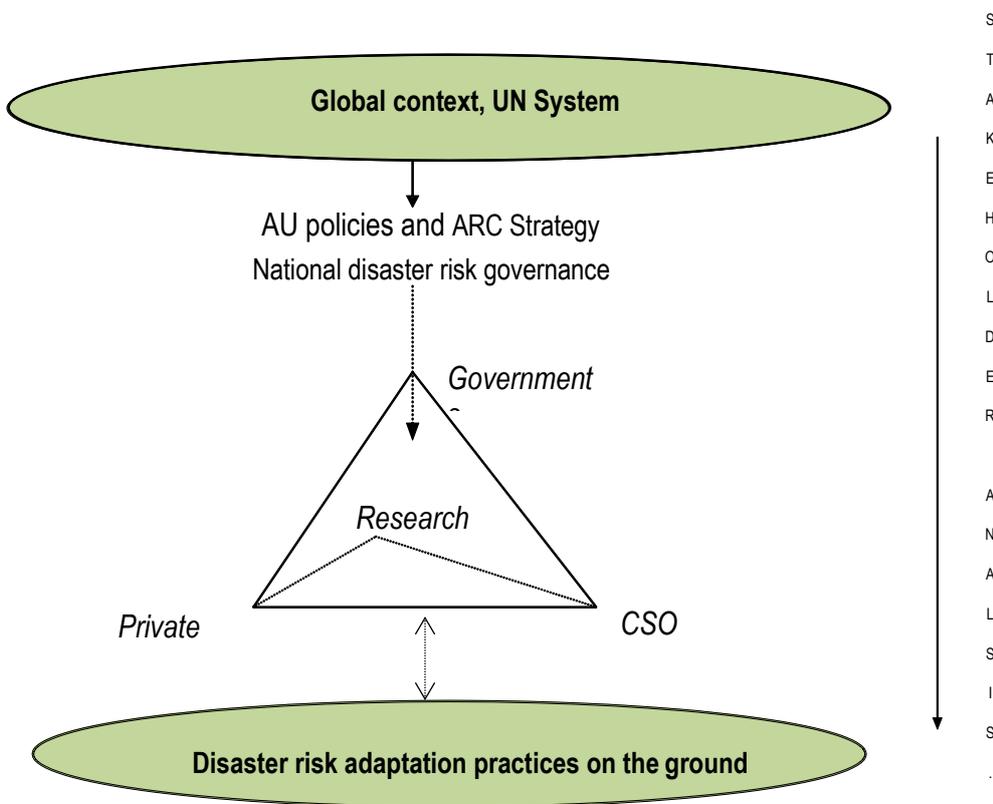


Figure 2: Overall institutional framework of DRMF

The above scenario shows that several spheres and categories of stakeholders partake the processes of disaster risk management and financing including: the UN System (WFP, UNWomen etc.), the disaster risk governance system including ARC, the public sphere, the research system, the CSOs, and the private sector. The table below details the functions of the various categories of stakeholders that participate in DRM in the countries visited.

Table 1: Stakeholder role matrix in DRMF

Spheres	Categories	Stakeholders	functions
Global context and UN System	UN System	WFP, FAO, UNWomen, UNICEF, OCHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of support in food, cash transfer, supplementary and therapeutic feeding as responses to natural disasters Provision of logistical support of transporting food from the warehouses to the distribution centers
	Donors	World Bank, EU, USAID, ECHO, Program KR (Japan), African Development Bank	Financial support and food provision to Governments to assist communities affected by natural disasters
AU policies and ARC strategy	Regional organizations	RECs (Regional Economic Commissions), Permanent interstate committee for drought (CILSS), ARC Secretariat	Elaboration of policies, frameworks and instruments to deal with disaster risk management and financing
National Government and parliament bodies	National Government	Presidency, Prime minister, Ministry of finance, Ministry of agriculture and food, Ministry of Interior and Security, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of environment, Ministry of Local government, Ministry of gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible of protecting the lives and livelihoods of citizens affected by disasters Design of national disaster management policies Assignment of budgets to finance, at least partially, the implementation of the national contingency plan Negotiation with partners and donors
	Specialized commissions	National Disaster Governing Council (Gambia), Food Security Commission (Mali), ARC Technical working group,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sovereign government bodies in charge of disaster management and/or food security Supervision of the design and implementation of the contingency planning
	Technical departments and agencies	Disaster management authority, Drought management authority, Early warning system, Council for Food Security, Meteorology Directorate, Department of Climate Change, Department of Water Resources, Hydraulic Directorate, Platform for Disaster Risk Management and Prevention, Directorate for Civil Protection, Emergency services, Bureau of Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinating bodies for disaster and risk prevention and management interventions: organizing and coordinating prevention, forecasting and relief interventions, developing and implementing disaster management plans, coordinating and monitoring relief interventions Technical risk assessment and monitoring Collect, process and transmit relevant information about food security and vulnerable populations
	Gender equality and women	Gender equality and women commissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of gender equality and elimination of all forms of discrimination to build resilience to climate change and natural disasters

	empowerment agencies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring, facilitation and advice on the integration of the principles of equality in policies, laws, and administrative regulations; ▪ Mainstreaming of issues of gender, persons with disabilities and other marginalised groups for sustainable development; ▪ Audits on the status of special interest groups including minorities, marginalized groups, persons with disabilities, women, youth and children;
	Decentralized entities	Regional Disaster Management Committee, District Disaster Management Committee,	
	Parliaments	Parliaments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ratification of international treaties and conventions related to disaster risk management and financing (ex. ARC Treaty) ▪ Vote of disaster related laws ▪ Approval of budgets (ex. for insurance premium)
Research	Research institutes	Universities, National agricultural research institutes, Africa Centre for Social Research and Economic Development /ACSRED, International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involvement in the customization of AfricaRiskView ▪ Development of climate smart technologies and innovations ▪ Data management (climate data collection and analysis) ▪ Impact assessments
Civil society organizations	International NGOs	Oxfam, Care International, Transparency International, Action Aid, Red Cross Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy, sensitization, capacity building, and assistance in disaster risk management and resilience to climate change ▪ Policy dialogue ▪ Women empowerment
	Local NGOs, CBOs, FOs	NASFAM (Malawi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involvement in actual food distribution jointly with the district councils in affected areas ▪ Capacity building, role model ▪ Design of gender training tools
Private sector	Private companies	Insurance companies and networks, microfinance services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of micro insurance products for natural disasters ▪ Financial services provision for cash transfers

4 THE OUTCOME

4.1 HIGHLIGHTS FROM INTERVIEWS

This section highlights major insights from the interviews. The rationale is to echo the opinions and feelings spirit of some of the stakeholders that were interviewed during the consultation process.

Box 1: Interview with Dr Richard Adjetey, Ministry of Gender, Accra, Dec. 5th 2018

*“A regular, consistent and focused dialogue should be held with parliamentarians. Co-opted resource persons can meet with the chairpersons of the relevant Parliamentary committees, namely poverty, gender, and environment. **Gender sensitive data collection and analysis is necessary.** It will help to monitor payouts and activities. Outcomes of activities should therefore be measured from a gender perspective. Attention should be placed on cultural sensitivities. For instance, in the upper west and northern regions when you call a woman to come for payment (cash transfer) the husband answers and then authorizes the woman to come for the collection of her money. You can imagine that the money will be immediately transferred to the husband once they are outside public view. So, **gender sensitization is also key to change the mindset of local population.**”*

Box 2 : Interview with Mr Youssion NAPON, Permanent secretary of CONASUR, Ouagadougou, Dec. 6th 2018

*“**It is necessary to have a gender focal person in the Technical working group.** At the moment, there are not enough women in the TWG. The institutions that send the TWG focal persons do not have enough qualified women. There is a need to strengthen capacity of less qualified females in the various ministries. Even at the level of ARC, there is a gender gap. As illustration, this is the first time I am meeting with a female specialist from ARC. All the other visiting teams have been 100% male. Moreover, the contingency Planning does not adequately take into consideration the gender issues. It does not focus specially on women to address their specific needs, whereas majority of vulnerable people are women – and the country has 62% women. **Culture of insurance is also lacking.** In all, to address gender considerations in disaster management, **one should focus on capacity building, sensitization, collection and analysis of gender disaggregated data as the core activities**”.*

Box 3: Interview with Mrs. Coulibaly Mariam Keita (WAPP), Bamako, Dec. 10th 2018

“Women are the backbone of the agricultural sector and are highly engaged in the different aspects: production, processing and trading. But they are also the weakest in the agricultural system with limited power. In production, women operate mainly as work force for their husbands. They do not have access to land, neither to market. Thus, they are less valued in cash crops production. For longtime, this situation was the reason why most women farmers lived in extreme poverty. However, there are some changes ongoing because of the increasing role of women in processing activities that help them earn some revenues. Owing to several development projects and women empowerment initiatives, women benefit from business training opportunities. But, still the challenge remains the limited access to appropriate technologies to improve their working conditions. Therefore, they have to work hard for

limited incomes. They are also victims of social injustice, including sexual violence. As far as disaster risks are concerned, women and youth are the most vulnerable. When disasters occur, men easily flee away. But women cannot. They stay with their children. They are the most exposed to natural disasters. That's why I think women and youth should be the most privileged in disaster risk insurance. Likewise, in case of rehabilitation after natural disasters, women need special attention in terms of professional reinsertion, access to farming land, appropriate inputs and equipment, and climate resilient varieties. To make this happen **one major recommendation is to invest in advocacy by engaging the Ministry of women and youth as well as the Parliament to take action in this respect**".

Box 4: Interview with Mrs Dicko Bassa Diane, Deputy Commissioner, Food Security Commission and Government Coordinator for ARC, Bamako, Dec. 10th 2018.

*"Implementing any response plan or relief after disasters imply taking gender into account. That means that beforehand, gender should be integrated in the philosophy of the contingency plan in terms of indicators and capacity building in favor of women, youth and other vulnerable groups. Gender means 'to be holistic'. For instance, vulnerability assessment is a social analysis that aims to find out any disparities concerning climate, food and livelihood conditions and to seek the way to solve them. That said, how do we identify vulnerable households? What criteria are used and what monitoring and evaluation system is put in place? Are women headed households taken into account? In most cases, particularly with the dominant patriarchal background, women headed households are not usually counted. They are marginalized. Therefore, we need a grounded and a gender-based intervention approach to be able to select vulnerable people and households by name and to work closely with the NGOs in the field. Indeed, there are lot of sociocultural barriers that still handicap gender integration in interventions in rural areas. Thus, awareness raising and sensitization is key. However, the situation is uneven depending on the particular culture. For instance in the Sonraï culture in Mali, there is more flexibility and people are prone to change. On the contrary, in the Kayes region, the cultural setting is more rigid and social change is very difficult. At national level, there is a gender policy, which aims at promoting women at high administrative and political position with a quota principle (30%). Although, actually this principle is not fully respected, there are some emerging good practices. For example, when a woman is nominated at a high administrative and project management position, she cannot be replaced by a man. This is a positive change. But, we need to keep the momentum to improve the situation. In this respect, my recommendations for ARC should be: (1) **strengthening the capacity of the civil society organizations**. The most effective ones are those who know how to handle informal networks, not the 'loud speakers'; (2) **Appointment of a gender focal point in the Technical working group**; (3) **institutionalizing ARC through a law to be voted by the parliament**; (4) **further engaging with the ministry of finance**; (5) **advocacy and communication at national and continental level by taking advantage of regional events and arenas like 'G5 Sahel' to promote ARC**; and (6) **integrating gender in ARC Strategy**"*

Box 5: Interview with Trust Africa staff, Dakar, Dec. 13th 2018

“To be gender sensitive, ARC Strategy can learn from the community-based health insurance programs. They use grounded intervention approach and are more attentive to women, youth and the handicapped. It is a micro insurance system and as such can inspire ARC about how to connect the ‘national’ to ‘local’. **As far as the promotion of ARC is concerned, the civil society can play a key role by pushing Governments to sign up.** The civil society organizations working in the field of agriculture and insurance have target interventions around social control and auditing system and the day to day life of communities. Moreover, farmer organizations like ROPPA (Network of West African Producer Organizations) can be powerful to advancing ARC agenda at political level. Public events bringing together CSOs can be instrumental in communicating and advocating for ARC promotion. In all, **a multilayer approach needs to be developed to address all spheres and stakeholders at continental, national and local level.** Strong entries into Governments must be sought. Likewise, local governments should be brought on board in the planning process, but also during implementation, and monitoring & evaluation. Besides, **indicators and models need to be translated in accessible language.** At policy level, the CADDP framework provides an appropriate setting for civil society engagement”.

Box 6: Interview with the Head of the Directorate of Gender Equality (DEEG), Dakar, Dec. 13th 2018

“It is so important to take into account the gender dimension in disaster management. **In fact, natural disasters affect men and women differently.** When disasters occur, women often bear a huge burden (food, taking care of children, etc.). Thus, a non-differentiated approach cannot apply. That is the reason why **it is necessary to take gender specificities into account in the response plan to natural disasters.** For instance, in supplying feed as response to disasters, **a special focus should be put on small livestock to favor women who mostly contribute to food security.** Indeed, small livestock and poultry can easily be sold as coping strategy to meet the household’ needs. **If gender considerations are not taken into account the impact of the response could be definitely compromised”.**

Box 7: Interview with partners of REPLICA Senegal, Dakar, Dec. 14th 2018

“The REPLICA model has difficulties to take off because of several reasons. First, disaggregated data on vulnerability profile are not available. Secondly, ARC insurance program in Senegal deals only with peanut, which is mainly grown by men. **We have suggested that millet be integrated in the model to favor women, but this is not yet the case.** The reality is that in some areas, women farmers are more numerous than men. The 2015 National Response Plan had a nutritional dimension addressing early childhood and malnutrition. But, from 2016 this dimension was left out because of lack of funds. Thus, priority was given to cash, food and feeding, which are mainly controlled by men. This situation could have increased disparities between men and women. It’s worth mentioning that the evaluation of the first payout of ARC was done without a focus on gender considerations. **There is a need to develop and test gender methodologies and tools in this regard. The ARC model must also target crops that are particularly worth of interest to women. The poverty survey for the vulnerability profile should also take gender into account.** Finally, there was a sentiment of competition between the government bodies and the CSOs as far as REPLICA is concerned. There was lot of suspicion which delayed the process”.

Box 8: Interview with Dr Yacine N’GOM, Gender specialist, ISRA (National Agricultural Research Institute – partner of CORAF), Dakar, Dec. 14th 2018

“Mainstreaming gender in agricultural research is the major task of my department. Overall, there is a lack of manpower on gender. To fill in this gap, we developed a transdisciplinary approach to gender by engaging with all the technical divisions including crop protection, soil fertility, animal breeding, socio-

economics, and natural resources management. We are also involved in some regional projects for instance WAAPP and AMMA 2050, which aim, among others, to develop climate resilient varieties for crops like sesame, cowpea and fonio. These crops are purposefully chosen to impact women in particular. That means we have to integrate the specificities and needs of women in the plant breeding process. One major challenge remains statistics. Finding disaggregated data is quite challenging.

Recently, with the support of WECARD, a specialized regional research centre (CERAAS) was set up in Senegal. The mission of CERAAS is to provide technical solutions for reducing the negative effect of drought on agricultural production and by doing so reducing food deficit and increasing the livelihood of populations and contributing to the control of desertification and the improvement of genetic resources management. **One major research concern is investigating gender in climate risks. There are some reflections ongoing about the possibility of setting up competitive grants for the whole West African region.**”

Box 9: Interview with the Deputy Director of Women’s Bureau, Banjul, Dec. 17th 2018

“The Women’s Bureau (WB) has been focused on gender since 2012. There is a high political commitment concerning gender in Gambia. The WB advises and coordinates on gender issues. We provide data to feed in the Sendai framework. But, we are not addressing disasters as such in our activities. Our focal thematic areas include gender and agriculture, gender and environment and gender and nutrition. Maybe we should refocus on disasters. With regard to how to mainstream gender in ARC intervention, a gender assessment must be done to identify entry points and to get views from stakeholders at different levels (national, regional and local) to favor ownership. The Technical working group is too high profile, consisting only of decision makers. The WB used to work with the Gender focal points and CSOs. Most of the advocacy (90%) is done by CSOs. We also work with the Gambian Bureau of Statistics in the areas of surveys, data collection, benchmarking of performance. We also have a research unit inside.

The key activities that could help address gender issues in disaster risk management include: **focus on prevention activities (sensitization about bush fire, salt nutrition in rice production system)**, advocacy and awareness raising, integrating gender in the contingency planning, promotion of women gardens. **The insurance itself is not enough. There should be a complementary program outside the trigger program. Finally, a gender management information system would be also helpful**”.

Box 10: Interview with the Minister of social affairs, child and family of Mauritania, Nouakchott, Dec. 21st 2018

“This mission is very timely. The issue of gender is highly important. Mauritania recently developed a national strategy for gender mainstreaming that gives priority to rural women. We also appointed gender units in every sector including agriculture and animal raising. Women play an important role in both sectors (agriculture and animal raising) and should be the first target as far as resilience building is concerned. In many areas, the men and youth have gone because of disasters and hardship. But the women have stayed with their children. That’s why building the capacity of women is crucial and strategic. **If women are not strengthened, the future of children is compromised.** The Government of Mauritania would be eager about ARC gender strategy.

For information, the Directorate of Studies and Cooperation work closely with rural women. For the coming celebration of March 08, several activities are planned in favor of rural women including: sensitization on climate change and food security, women’s rights, socio-economic importance of women; distribution of food baskets and allocation of fund for incomes generating activities. We highly appreciate and value the dedication of ARC and all Africa Union institutions.”

Box 11: Interview with staff of the Department of Gender, Ministry of Gender, children, disabilities and social welfare, Lilongwe, Jan. 17th, 2019

“Currently, there is a second 5-year Gender policy in Malawi, running from 2016 to 2021. This policy serves as guidance for all stakeholders involved in gender issues both Government bodies and CSOs. The policy addresses 8 thematic areas including Gender and education, health, environment and climate change, natural resources, agriculture, economic development, governance and human rights. The other sectors have also operational tools to implement this policy. The Department of Gender is in charge of guiding and coordinating the implementation of the gender policy in Malawi. The Department works closely with the gender focal points in the several ministries and clusters. In general, the gender focal points in the ministries operate on gender in an ad hoc manner. Gender is not major for them. They are not recruited, but nominated. Mostly, they are not at high administrative positions and can be moved from one department to another. As such, they can hardly influence decision making processes. That is a big challenge. Only one exception is the ministry of agriculture. They have a gender unit and also the structure to address gender issues from the national level to local level. It’s worth mentioning that the agencies in Malawi do not have Gender focal points, neither do the private sector. So, there is still a long way to go as far as gender mainstreaming is concerned. In all, one can note the limited participation of women in decision making despite the gender policy. Other challenges with respect to gender issues in Malawi include the limited capacity on gender-based analysis, the difficult access to disaggregated data and the financial limitation for capacity building. Regarding ARC, **we would urge for a more comprehensive approach by also addressing issues of displacement, psychological support, and counseling**”.

Box 12: Interview with staff of NASFAM, Lilongwe, Jan. 17th, 2019

“NASFAM is a membership-based umbrella organization consisting of smallholder farmers, clubs, clusters and associations. There are two subdivisions: NASFAM TRUST and NASFAM Commercial. The first deals with capacity building, communication, and policy development while the second has to do with marketing and processing. With respect to gender, NASFAM has put in place some mechanisms including a gender coordination unit and gender by-laws. NASFAM also encourages the participation of women at all levels of leadership. Other gender concepts and tools so far developed are, female friendship, gender action learning system (household-based approach), gender balance tree, and gender role model. Initially NASFAM started with Tobacco, but now it covers all crops in Malawi. NASFAM field officers work with Government field agents. NASFAM also partners with several international organizations and projects like IITA and the Green Climate Fund”

Box 13: Interview with staff of CARE Malawi (Vitumbiko Chinoko and Constance Zoungo), Lilongwe, Jan. 17th, 2019

“CARE International is working in 6 countries in Eastern and Southern Africa. Recently, we have published an article about ARC’s intervention in the region. Concerning gender, the fact is that women are not taken into account. There are many socio-cultural barriers hindering women participation in planning processes and development actions. So, the big question is how can women speak up on insurance? **Given the dominant socio-cultural background of lack of insurance culture, sensitization**

and capacity building should be central. In addition, the ARC certificate of good standing should integrate gender as requirements in the operational plan and beyond. Furthermore a strategy for disaggregated data and appropriate tools are needed. CARE can play a role at regional level for that purpose. We can also rely on other partners and networks such as South Africa Climate Change Alliance and FANRPAN. Some of the specific tools developed and used by CARE to address the socio-cultural obstacles to gender are as follows: gender dialogue, division of labor (process that requires a continuous engagement), positive masculinity, role model and champion, Farmers Field Business School”.

Box 14: Interview with Mr. Gnanz, National bureau of disaster risk management, Antananarivo, Jan. 21st, 2019

*“The major disasters that we face in Madagascar are drought, flood and cyclones. When a disaster occurs, our intervention consists of the following: first, we undertake an initial assessment to gather first hand data through telephone to be able to figure out the number of victims, the scope of people displaced within 24 hours, the reception and accommodation sites for victims. At this stage, the issue is how to save lives within 24 to 48 hours after disaster. The issue is not about gender. Secondly, we fly over the affected areas to better appreciate the actual situation on the ground, to refine the initial assessment and to save lives of those still in critical conditions. Data about the age and sex of the victims are collected at this stage. Then, the rescue operations follow, around 72 hours after the disaster. The rescue consists mainly of the provision of food, drinking water, health, and sanitary services; and distribution of cash to victims during 10 days. Dignity kits are also provided to women. Depending on the scope of the situation the Government can request emergency or humanitarian aids from donors. After the cyclonic period, the rehabilitation plan follows with the mobilization of the appropriate supports particularly from the CSOs. It is worth noting that communication (broadcastings, phone messages and alerts, etc.) is crucial in all the above mentioned stages. **As for gender, the concept is still much contested, particularly in the South and South-East regions. The socio-cultural weight is still very heavy there and women do not have a voice”.***

Box 15: Interview with Transparency International, Nairobi, Feb. 6th, 2019

*“Transparency International deals with two major programs: Humanitarian and Climate governance and integrity. With respect to the climate governance program, we address climate negotiation, transparency and accountability, and contingency planning. We do collaborate with ARC regarding the latter. It is clear that how gender can be connected with climate change and natural disasters is still missing in ARC strategy. Specifically, in Kenya there are forty-three (43) communities and getting disaggregated data is very difficult. So, **a baseline study about gender is necessary. Secondly, capacity building and awareness raising should be envisaged.** Thirdly, the marketing of ARC is not appropriate. There is lot of opinions about ARC. The ARC concept is still a good one. But, there is a need for repackaging the concept to sell it to Governments. Besides, **gender strategy and action planning is important for independent countries to be able to track on gender issues.** This will ultimately foster social accountability at community level as far as gender considerations are concerned. Above all, it is necessary to build ARC 2.0.”*

4.2 SWOT ANALYSIS

This section summarizes the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats regarding gender mainstreaming in disaster risk management and financing in the current contexts of several ARC member countries. This analysis will ultimately open up the way to strategic actions by addressing the question on how to use the current strengths to improve the weaknesses (internal environment) and take advantage of the opportunities while mitigating the threats (external environment).

Institutional Infrastructure: Overall, it came out that despite the differences across countries, the existing institutional infrastructures within countries (gender policy, gender ministries, agencies, commissions, departments, guidelines) together with the intervention of international organizations (UN Women, Care International, Oxfam, etc) are promoting internal dynamics pushing forward gender considerations as far as disaster risk management and financing is concerned. Moreover, there is a growing awareness about climate change and related disasters that are generating innovations and solutions for women, particularly in the field of micro insurance and microfinance, mainly at local level.

Policy Environment: Most countries do have gender policy, but this is not mainstreamed enough in the national disaster management institutions and practices. Overall, disaster risk governance is till urgency-driven. It is mostly about how to save lives rather than differentiating who are more vulnerable to what risks and how to respond accordingly in terms of prevention, preparedness, relief and rehabilitation. This is accentuated by the dominant socio-cultural context with prevailing patriarchal systems that constrain, to a large extent, gender related initiatives in DRMF. Another major constraint identified in almost all countries visited is the lack of disaggregated data to help appropriately address gender issues in DRMF.

International Environment: Finally, the current international context with the several development frameworks (SDGs, Sendai, Paris Agreements, etc.) promoting gender equality and women empowerment, the existing gender related platforms and networks at regional and continental level, and the ever growing spread of ICT technologies are some of the opportunities to tap in to favor gender mainstreaming in DRMF and to impact the most vulnerable groups – women and children - in Africa.

The table below is the specific output of the SWOT analysis in Kenya during the national gender consultative workshop.

Table 2: SWOT analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The existence of a disaster risk management policy which is engendered ▪ The country already has a constitution that support gender mainstreaming ▪ Other counties specifically in the ASALs have DRM policies in place that to an extent have mainstreamed gender ▪ National drought management authority already has gender mainstreaming guidelines developed in partnership with UNWomen ▪ Availability of seconded gender experts to ensure gender is mainstreamed in all state departments. It was however observed that there is a new policy directive to recall these experts and capacity build focal points within the MDAs. ▪ NDMA being devolved makes it easier for gender mainstreaming in the target Counties ▪ Existing of knowledge product (different data sets on gender) ▪ Capacity building on gender mainstreaming has been ongoing in Kenya spearheaded by key stakeholders. ▪ Involvement of women groups (cash transfers) in the County Steering Groups. Women are able to represent their households and pick the money on behalf of the family ▪ The country is in the process of developing the National Drought Management bill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDMA act on gender integration in DRM. NDMA is a creation of the act of Parliament. However, it is not clear to what extent the act has integrated gender. • Generation of indigenous knowledge in disaster risk management. This important component is not anchored in any dedicated policy/law on disaster risk management • Partnerships and institutional arrangements still lack strong gender consideration. • Disaster coordination is being handled by different institutions NDOC and NDMA. There is need to streamline disaster risk management. We still have coordination of response done under two different government ministries. Streamlining will make easy the work of mainstreaming gender. • Engagement of gender statisticians to inform planning. There is still lack of data especially gender disintegrated data to inform different activities on disaster risk management • Lack of a proper gender monitoring and evaluation mechanisms • Engagement of gender in drought response mechanisms. Gender considerations on disaster response is not well elaborated and anchored in policy or law • The academia and research institutions are still missing in action yet they are the custodians of research on gender mainstreaming.
<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of gender data (KNBS census, KDHS Kenya demographic health, Kenya AIDs Single registry, Is this collected with a gender lense NDMA data, Ministry of health nutritional data. Integrated internal security data from village elders, nyumba kumi used for disaster relief access for the data. ▪ In country is to come up with the action plan for DRR ARC can plug into it and gender and climate change strategy ▪ Gender analysis at the scoping level to. ▪ Existence of accountability frameworks. There is a gender sector working group government being strengthened that can be tapped into for accountability, UN gender working group, council of governors. 	<p>THREATS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and cultural and religion norms; patriarchy: The society is yet to understand it all through the levels from national level. Many people look at gender equality as a way of taking power from one group to another. • Willingness of the government and stakeholders to implement the existing policies • Data security and privacy. Vulnerability of households when data taps into too much information • Gender analysis at the scoping level if not being done. • There are effects such as effect of pay-outs on household such as breakdown of family units. Unintended consequences of the pay-out. Men when paid could remarry. If women are paid, there could be dis-unity. (whoever has the money has the power). • Response interventions could be skewed to one gender

- There are gender experts that can be used to help put structures in place. There are also many partners working on disaster risks as 1st responders, ARC and NDMA can tap into their experience regarding disaster risk and gender
 - Inclusivity in response activities operations plan must be approved
 - DO no harm policy. On management planning using Do no harm principle which consider not causing harm to units (what are the dynamics in the households who to be paid)
 - There is a growing drive towards gender equality which creates a form of accountability which can be used to hold the government account.
 - Kenyan government has ratified gender treaties thus there is only need to implement.
 - Tap into local indigenous knowledge of disaster risk management.
- Lack of data sharing policy by certain organs of the government

4.3 CONSTRAINTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN DRMF

From the various findings of the consultation process with the combination of the interview and workshop sessions, the SWOT analysis as well as the literature review, the following major constraints for mainstreaming gender in disaster risk management and financing, as summarized in the table below, were identified; proposed recommendations are also highlighted.

Proposed recommendations, together with recommendations from internal gender assessment activities, will provide basic information for an action plan in the proposed ARC Gender Strategy.

Table 3: Major constraints and recommended actions for mainstreaming gender in disaster risk management and financing

Major constraints	Recommended actions	Partnership
Poor gender considerations in legal and institutional instruments regarding DRMF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy and lobbying to promote gender sensitive policies, strategies, and mechanisms to facilitate women’s access to land, agricultural inputs and equipment Lobbying for gender integration in disaster related institutions and organizations at continental, regional and national levels Integration of gender criteria (guidelines) in ARC country engagement processes: setting up of Technical Working Group, risk profiling (ARV), early warning systems, contingency planning, and the issuing of the Certificate of Good Standing 	Civil society organizations and platforms (Africa Trust, Care International, Transparency International, etc.)
Lack of coordination of gender related interventions in DRMF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a framework and guidelines for the inclusion of gender and the participation of Civil society, women, and representatives of local communities in the country level Technical Committees Strengthening the cooperation between CSO and government bodies in the design, implementation and monitoring of disaster risk and insurance policies and instruments Strengthening coordination mechanisms of disaster risk management interventions at national and local level 	Ministries of Gender equality and women empowerment
Strong socio-cultural barriers to gender integration in DRMF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of Information, Education and Communication in local languages on disasters and existing macro and micro insurance mechanisms Design of appropriate tools to alleviate socio-cultural constraints to gender and insurance Benchmarking and dissemination of innovative insurance related gender practices for experience sharing and co-learning across countries and regions 	CSO platforms (local NGOs)
Lack of disaggregated data on DRMF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of stakeholders (research organizations, government officers, national institutes of statistics, CSO, and private sector) on gender related data management (collection and analysis) and gender auditing Design and promoting of gender sensitive M&E framework, auditing and accountability in DRMF 	Ministries of Gender equality and women empowerment Research institutes and Bureau of Statistics
Lack of incentives and appropriate financial mechanisms in favor of women and vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of special funds and appropriate guarantee and risk-sharing schemes to enable women’s access to micro insurance products in agriculture, animal raising and fisheries Promotion of financial inclusion to women through specific micro-finance products Promotion of smart subsidies to facilitate the access to appropriate agricultural technologies by women and youth during rehabilitation 	Ministries of Gender equality and women empowerment; CSOs and Humanitarian Actors; Private sector (Insurance companies, micro-insurance institutions)

5 CONCLUSIONS

Undoubtedly, disaster risk management and financing is a key issue on the political agenda of most countries visited. In general, natural disasters are correlated with climate change and as such deserve growing attention from all spheres and categories of stakeholders including states, CSOs, and the private sector. It stands out that the scope of natural disaster risks and the degree of responsiveness differ from one country to another. However, some common feature is the lack of a systematic consideration of gender in the various DRMF plans and strategies. Moreover, the priority placed on disaster management over risk management with the tendency to respond to urgency, structurally challenges gender related actions in disaster risk management and financing. Furthermore, mistrust, competitions over resources, and subsequent rivalries between public and private organizations hinder the appropriate engagement and leadership of CSOs in the design, implementation, and monitoring of disaster risk management policies and processes although they are often more knowledgeable and skillful in gender, advocacy, and communication issues.

Another major constraint identified in almost all countries visited is the lack of disaggregated data to help appropriately address gender issues in DRMF. The reason for this is twofold: the lack of interest or knowledge of the data management organizations (the national institutes of statistics) on gender issues and the weak connections to university and research organizations as far as gender is concerned.

Besides, the sociocultural contexts with prevailing patriarchal systems constrain, to a large extent, gender related initiatives in DRMF if not appropriately thought-through and carefully negotiated. Several concepts (positive masculinity) and tools (gender action learning, role model, household approach...) are designed and used particularly by development agencies, NGOs, and FOs to help overcome or mitigate this challenge. Negotiations with and involvement of local leaders and traditional authorities (custodians of traditions) also appear to be key in facilitating gender initiatives at local level. A vast area that still needs to be strengthened to favor gender action in DRMF on the ground is the engagement of local governments.

Above all, there is a lack of insurance culture both at grassroots and national levels and thus prevents consistent and perseverant actions including awareness raising, advocacy and capacity building.

For effective gender mainstreaming in DRMF, the following major recommendations should be considered:

- Lobbying for gender integration in disaster related institutions and organizations at continental, regional and national levels;
- Strengthening the cooperation and coordination between CSOs and government bodies in the design, implementation and monitoring of disaster risk reduction and financial policies and instruments;
- Information, Education and Communication to alleviate socio-cultural constraints to gender and DRF;
- Capacity building of stakeholders (research organizations, government officers, national institutes of statistics, CSOs, and private sector) on gender related data management: collection and analysis;
- Promotion of incentives and appropriate financial mechanisms in favor of women and vulnerable groups.

6 ANNEXES

6.1 Typical agenda for the national gender consultative workshop

TIMING	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE
9h00-9h15	Registration and coffee	
9h00-9h15	Opening ceremony - ARC Programme Coordinator	ARC Programme Coordinator
	Presentation of participants	
9h15-10h00	Brief overview of ARC	ARC –REP
	ARC in Malawi	Coordinator and Government representative
	Introduction of Gender in ARC	ARC Gender Advisor
	Discussion	Consultant ARC
10h00-10h30	Break	
10h00-10h30	Introduction of group work - Objectif - Méthode	Consultant ARC
10h30-13h	Group work : <i>Mainstreaming gender in Disaster Risk Management and financing :</i> - Disaster Risk Management - Risk financing	Participants
13h00-14h00	Break	
14h00 -15h00	Plenary session : presentation and discussions of the results from the group work	Consultant ARC
15h00 à 16h00	Closing	ARC

6.2 Appendix 2: Template for integrating gender in disaster risk management

Integrating gender in disaster risk management

	Who (lead organization and partners)	How	When	Where	Indicators
Axe 1 : Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) – <i>prevention, mitigation and preparedness</i>					
▪ Activity 1.1					
▪ Activity 1.2					
▪ Activity 1.3					
▪ Etc.					
Axe 2 : Disaster Response – <i>Rescue and relief</i>					
▪ Activity 2.1					
▪ Activity 2.2					
▪ Activity 2.3					
▪ Etc.					
Axe 3 : Disaster Recovery – <i>Rehabilitation and reconstruction</i>					
▪ Activity 3.1					
▪ Activity 3.2					
▪ Activity 3.3					
▪ Etc.					

Integrating gender in disaster risk financing

	Who (lead organization and partners)	How	When	Where	Indicators
Axe 1 : Gender entry points in project cycle					
▪ Activity 1.1					
▪ Activity 1.2					
▪ Activity 1.3					
▪ Etc.					
Axe 2 : Elaborating a Contingency Plan					
▪ Activity 2.1					
▪ Activity 2.2					
▪ Activity 2.3					
▪ Etc.					
Axe 3 : Implementing a Contingency Plan					
▪ Activity 3.1					
▪ Activity 3.2					
▪ Etc.					
Axe 4 : Coordination mechanisms					
▪ Activity 4.1					
▪ Activity 4.2					
▪ Etc.					

6.3 Presentation of ARC country engagement process



ARC Country Engagement Process



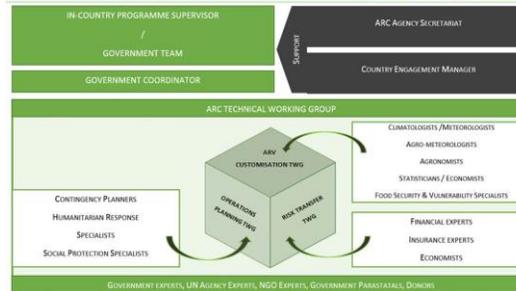
Core Roles



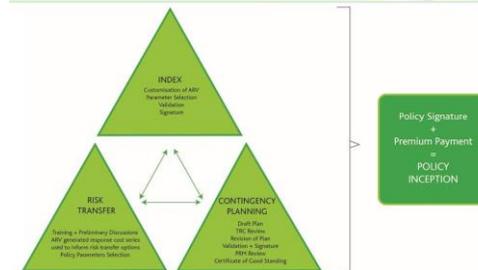
Member State's Participation Process in the ARC



ARC Programme: Country Structure



ARC Capacity Building Programme



Main Stakeholders

- In-country Government Team:
 - Programme Supervisor (CEO, Director, PS)
 - ARC Government Coordinator
 - ARC Technical Working Group
 - Sub-working Groups
- ARC Secretariat Team:
 - ARC Country Engagement Manager
 - Technical team
 - Operations Planning team
 - Risk Transfer team
- Other Stakeholders:
 - RECs
 - International and Local NGOs
 - UN Agencies – WFP
 - Private Sector Parties

Country Programme Core Workstreams



Workstream 4: Institutional



ARC Agency provides and enforces standards for its Member countries:

- Established by treaty, negotiated by 41 Member States in November 2012
- Accountable to Conference of the Parties; 26 signatories meet annually
- Managed by Governing Board:
 - ✓ Present candidates for board elections

ARC Ltd is owned by Members paying premiums:

- ✓ Identify a member representative at for ARC Ltd

Targeted Institutional Strengthening Outputs

- **Transformational thinking** that recognises the value of pre-financed and pre-disaster response plans
 - In-season risk quantification – projections populations that can be affected and associated cost implications.
 - Strengthening early warning system allowing formulation of **transparent and objectively informed policy decisions**
 - Better understanding of financial implications of countries risk profile and importance of responding early - *transitioning to broader disaster risk layering and financing*
 - Increased cross collaboration across in country TWG members, and across countries
 - Placing governments at the center of response coordination and implementation with partner support.
 - Testing defunct social protection systems in some instances
 - Hedged government investments in food security and agriculture production
 - Triggering diversification of premium and response financing mechanisms and approaches

Coordination



Key Focal Points: Roles and Responsibilities

Country Engagement Managers

- Represent the ARC Secretariat to the Government
- They are the "tip of the ARC Spear"
- Work directly with Government on all aspects of ARC
- Main focal point for the Government within the ARC team
- Backed up by technical experts in Johannesburg and outside of Africa

ARC Government Coordinator

- Represent the Government to the ARC Secretariat
- Responsible for coordinating implementation of the activities in all four ARC workstreams
- Main point of contact for the ARC Secretariat
- Convening country experts as needed
- Coordinate development of consensus around decisions

In- Country Technical Working Group



- In addition to the GCs the country will need to establish a Technical Working Group
 - Made up of various stakeholders and will vary country by country
 - Could include donors, governmental agencies, academia etc.
 - Implement activities under the programme
 - Review and validate work done by sub working groups on all the work streams
 - Provide guidance on all issues related to implementation of ARC
 - Meet on a regular basis
- Managed work streams sub-committees :
 - Africa RiskView Customization Working Group
 - Operations Planning Working Group
 - Risk Transfer Parameters Working Group

Key Milestones



- Customised Africa Riskview software
 - Can be used in country early warning
- Operations Plans approved by ARC Agency governing board
 - Forms part of in-country contingency planning work
- Risk Transfer Parameters selected
- Signed Insurance Policy with ARC Ltd
- Participation at the Conference of Parties
 - Participate in making decisions about ARC Agency
- Member representative at ARC Ltd
 - Part owner of the insurance company

Technical Work Quality Assurance Processes

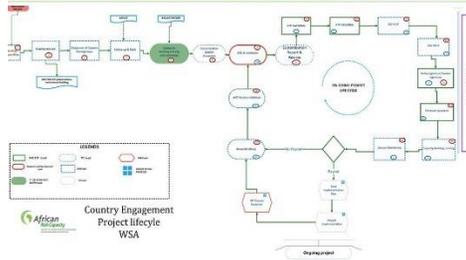


- ARV Customisation Process
 - Quality Review Checklist
 - Customisation Review Committee
- Contingency Planning
 - Technical Review Committee
 - Peer Review Mechanism
- Risk Transfer and Policy Structuring
 - In-country/ Regional Insurance Regulators and Legal Experts platforms
- Internal M&E system and framework

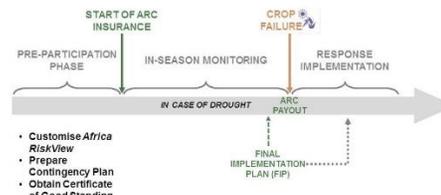
11th July 2018

ARC Lessons Learned Workshop for the ESA region

Programme implementation/engagement Cycle



Summary of ARC's engagement process



Website: www.africanriskcapacity.org

Twitter: @ARCapacity

6.4 Presentation of ARC Contingency Planning process



Contingency Planning ARC Induction



Presentation Outline

- 1 Contingency Planning (CP)
- 2 Operational Planning Purpose and Benefits
- 3 Key Elements of an Operational Plan
- 4 ARC Planning Standards and Guidelines
- 5 Scope of Activities
- 6 Technical Review and Approval process



Contingency Planning



ARC Agency Contingency Planning Standards

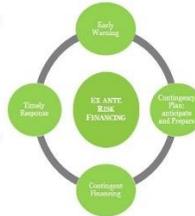


ARC Contingency Planning= operations plan+Final Implementation Plan

>**Objective:** Ensure that potential ARC payout can flow quickly and effectively to natural disaster beneficiaries

>**Activity:** Draft and submit a written plan and accompanying budget for the use of any payouts from ARC within the appropriate response timeframe

>**Structure:** Contingency plan will be determined by each country based on its priorities and existing systems



Operational Planning Purpose and Benefits

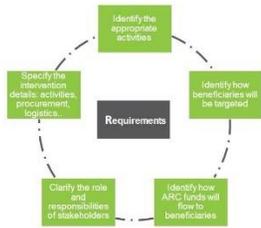
Overall Purpose

Prepare the member states to respond well to disasters and its potential humanitarian impact. By ensuring that ARC pay-out can flow effectively to effectively assist those most in need when disaster strikes

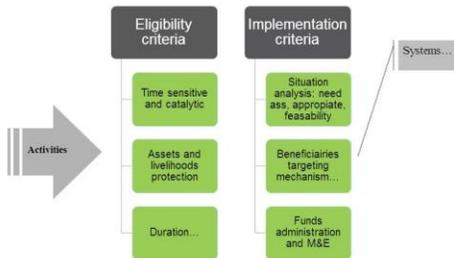
What are the Benefits?

- Establishes a systematic approach to responding to disasters
- Enables member states proactively prepare for disaster
- Enhances collaboration between humanitarian actors
- Strengthens accountability in evaluation of funds
- Enhances response effectiveness. Identify most vulnerable beneficiaries
- Saves time during response

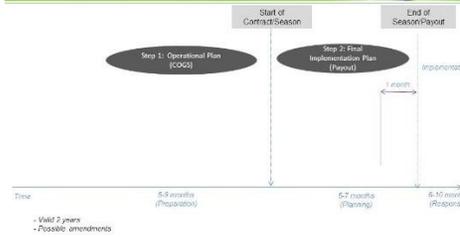
Key Elements of the Operational Plan



Step 1: Certificate of Good Standing



Contingency Plan : Two Steps for Approval



Scope of activities

Step 2: Submission of Final Implementation Plan

Must submit a final implementation plan based on the activities that will occur because a payout is likely

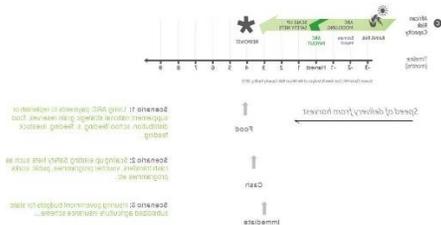
- This selection will probably narrow the menu of activities

Country must select the specific activity or activities it hopes to pursue with ARC funds

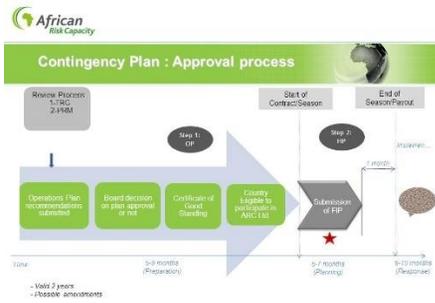
- Can only be done after there is an indication of the likely food security and livelihoods conditions
- Selection should be based on the country context, estimated need and other conditions at the time of final submission

Resubmission of implementation plan and budget with greater detail in all five areas outlined above using the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) framework

Focus Existing Mechanisms



Approval process



Reporting and audit phase

- Reporting Expectations**
- Countries participating in ARC will be requested to submit a report on the use of the funds after a pay-out
 - Reporting will be carried out following a standard template and frequency
- Reporting Results**
- Report on work carried out and results achieved using planned objectives and targets as the benchmark against which to assess performance
 - All the significant deviation should be reported and justified
- Financial Reporting:**
- Report on expenses should be carried out in tandem
- Financial Audit:**
- Conducted by independent auditors, country should commit to maintain all of the necessary and relevant documents and financial records for such an audit.

ARC Contingency Planning process Cycle for drought



6.5 ARC Monitoring and Evaluation System



Monitoring and Evaluation ARC

30 October 2018

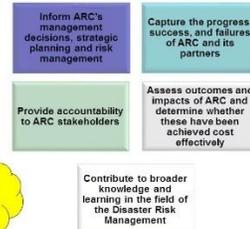


Outline

- A. Objectives of M&E
- B. M&E approaches
- C. M&E in ARC Logic Model
- D. M&E in ARC Program Cycle
- E. Monitoring
- F. Evaluation
- G. Data Management
- H. Roles in M&E

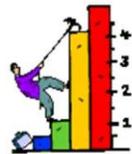


A. Objectives of M&E



Monitoring

A **continuous** function on a daily basis that uses the systematic collection of data on specified indicators to track progress.



Evaluation

The periodic and objective assessment of an ongoing or completed operation, programme.

Check the 5 criteria: **Relevance-Effectiveness – Efficiency-Impact-Sustainability.**



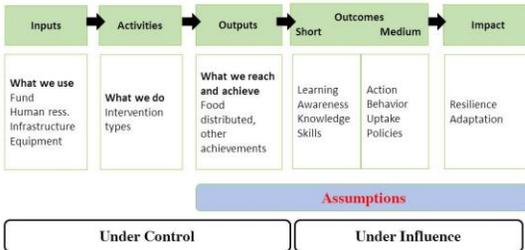
B. M&E – Approach

	Purpose	Focus	Frequency	Key Indicators	Who conducts?
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous monitoring of the progress and results of ARC's management and decision-making Track performance against targets Fill implementation gaps and address performance challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What we use to do our work What we do What we produce or deliver (Output) Early outcomes Coverage of the insurance 	Continuous cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational effectiveness Program performance Broad set of indicators as specified in the log-frame 	ARC Admin and support units Program Department and M&E Officer ARC Member States
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify whether ARC standard operating procedures (SOPs) were followed, and if not, why. Confirm the implementation fidelity to the Implementation Plan (IP) Assess the effectiveness and the efficiency of the interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final implementation status Plan Beneficiary coverage 	Once there is a payout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ARC standard operating procedures (SOPs) IP Efficiency measures 	External consultants ARC team

B. M&E – Approach

	Purpose	Focus	Frequency	Key Indicators	Who conducts?
Evaluation					
S. Institutional Evaluations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate ARC organizational and operational performance Provide input to management for decision-making Use evaluation findings and lessons learned for performance enhancement 	Broad set but would typically include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevance Impact Effectiveness Efficiency Sustainability 	Periodic (3 years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes Impacts Efficiency measures 	ARC M&E and Independent Evaluators
C. Special studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test underlying assumptions of the ARC Theory of Change Test the specific cause-effect between results levels 	Provide evidence on what works, why it works, for whom, under what conditions and at what cost	As needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes Impacts 	External Consultants

C. M&E Logic Model



C. M&E – ARC Logic Model



Client satisfaction survey

Why	Feedback on service delivery
Purpose	Check if country expectations are met (ARV forecast, payout, support from ARC)
When	Once a year
By who	ARC
Interviewees	Governments



ARC Logical framework



D. M&E – ARC Program Cycle



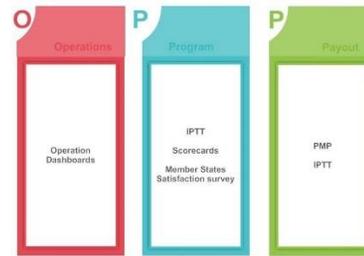
D. M&E – ARC Program Cycle

Program Cycle	Areas of Focus	Key M&E Roles	Responsible Units
Country Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoping Country Strategy MOU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess existing M&E system, capacity and capabilities in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Identify gaps in existing M&E system 	M&E and all the other Units
Country Program Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Working Group Capacity Building ARV customization Contingency Planning Risk Transfer Institutional Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training on DRM M&E Support the development of the M&E for the Contingency Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logic model Key Performance Indicators (process, output and outcome indicators) Baseline, targets and data collection plan key learning generation areas and mechanism M&E resources required 	M&E And CP Units
Risk Pool Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory approval Coverage options Insurance Policy Premium payment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage against target 	All the other Units

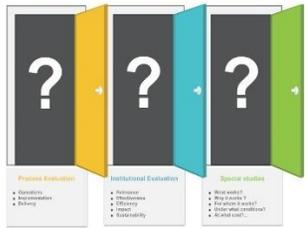
D. M&E – ARC Program Cycle

Program Cycle	Areas of Focus	Key M&E Roles	Responsible Units
Payout & Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final Implementation Plan Monthly Reporting Field Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the finalization of the M&E for the Final Implementation Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logic model Key Performance Indicators (process, output and outcome indicators) Baseline, targets and data collection plan key learning generation areas and mechanism Reporting M&E resources required Support the implementation of the M&E of the Payout Follow-up to the M&E reporting Conduct Field Monitoring 	M&E, CEM and CP Units
Evaluation and Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process Evaluation Financial Audit Special Studies Evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan, Prepare and Conduct the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process Evaluation Financial Audit Special Studies Compile key lessons and learning 	M&E, CP and CIP Units

E. Monitoring



F. Evaluation



M&E System

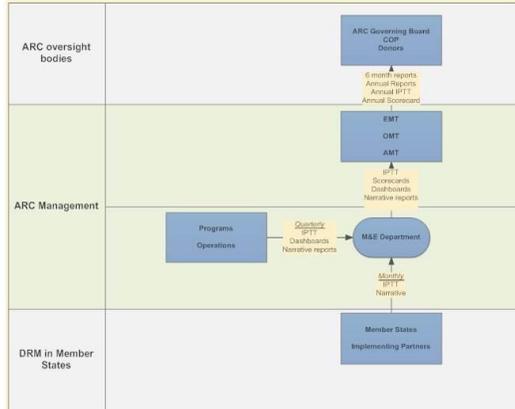
Sum of procedures [collection, processing, analysis, reporting, dissemination] + conditions, tools, means and skills



G. Data Management



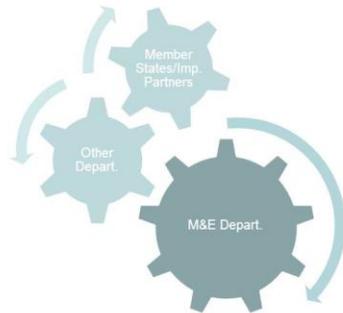
G. Data Management



H. Gender



H. Roles in M&E



Website: www.africanriskcapacity.org

Twitter: @ARCapacity

6.6 Introduction to African Risk Capacity (ARC)

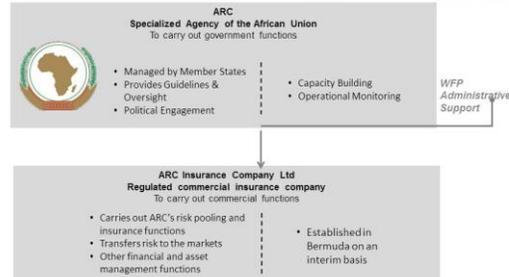


Introduction to African Risk Capacity (ARC)

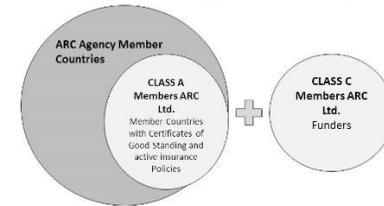
Induction Week
July 2018



ARC Structure



Membership



ARC Agency

ARC Agency Member States



Original Signatories (23 November 2012)

1. Burkina Faso
2. Burundi
3. Central African Republic
4. Chad
5. Republic of Congo
6. Djibouti
7. The Gambia
8. Guinea
9. Liberia
10. Libya
11. Malawi
12. Mozambique
13. Niger
14. Rwanda
15. Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
16. Senegal
17. Togo
18. Zimbabwe

Additional Signatories (from 2013-2017)

19. Kenya
20. Mauritania
21. Côte d'Ivoire
22. Comoros
23. Madagascar
24. Gabon
25. Nigeria
26. Benin
27. Mali
28. Ghana
29. Sao Tome & Principe
30. Sierra Leone
31. Zambia
32. Guinea Bissau
33. Sudan

ARC Agency Structure



Ratification

- Treaty is in force provisionally
- 10 countries must ratify for the Treaty to enter into force definitively
- Permanent headquarters for ARC Agency and ARC Ltd
- Membership fees



ARC Ltd

ARC Ltd

The African Risk Capacity Insurance Company Ltd (ARC Ltd), was established by the CoP as a mutual insurance company under the national law of Bermuda

- ARC Ltd is a mutual insurance company owned by its Members:
 - Class A: ARC Agency Member States with Certificates of Good Standing and active insurance policies.
 - In 2014: Kenya, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal
 - In 2015: Kenya, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, The Gambia, Malawi and Mali
 - In 2016: Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Burkina Faso, The Gambia and Mali
 - In 2017: Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, The Gambia and Senegal
 - In 2018: Start Date 1: Burkina Faso, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal. Start Date 2: Madagascar, Kenya.
 - Class C: Entities that give funds to ARC Ltd with the expectation that they will be returned without interest.
 - United Kingdom (DFID)
 - Germany (KfW)
- ARC Ltd insures States and not individuals

ARC Agency and ARC Insurance Company



Capitalization and Evolution of ARC Portfolio

Capitalization

- DFID contribution is a loan of 42 million pound converted into a capital, returnable within a period of 20 years without interest.
- KfW contribution, in the same form, is of 47 million euro.
- Premiums paid by Class A Members (States) contribute to the capitalization

Class C: DFID GBP 42mn (First tranche)	Class C: KfW EUR 47mn (First tranche)
Class A: Premiums	

Relationship Between ARC Agency and ARC Ltd



ARC PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION IN MALAWI

PRESENTED AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL GENDER CONSULTATIONS WORKSHOP
18TH JANUARY, 2019
CAPITAL HOTEL, Lilongwe

6.7 ARC PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION IN MALAWI



Background

- Malawi just like many other African countries, is agro-based with its agriculture almost entirely depending on natural rainfall
- Malawi is highly vulnerable to extreme weather events that, for the past years left unimaginable damage to the economy
- This impact ranges from variability in rainfall patterns, siltation of water bodies, devastating floods among others
- The country experiences one distinct rainy season that spans from November to April (May)
- Rainy season starts from South progressing northwards
- Main Climate hazards include
 - Drought/ Dryspells
 - Floods
- Recents droughts include
 - 2004/05, 2007/08, 2011/12, 2012/13, 2014/15, 2017/18 seasons
- Drought prone areas include
 - Shire Valley
 - Lakeshore

5/8/2019

2



ARC Policy

- Malawi has been a member of the ARC since 2012 when GoM signed the MoU with ARC Agency
- Capacity-building initiatives started for all stakeholders in Ministries/Agencies involved in the management of food crises
- TWG was created with the various thematic sub-groups in 2012
- Customization was done by technical experts in TWG with support from ARC
 - ✓ TWG participation was mainly from government departments and the partners like WFP, WB, FAO and FEWSNET
 - ✓ Important to note that despite government extending the invitation to other partners to be part of TWG, NGO's and Civil Society were not actively involved

3



ARC Customisation

- ARV customization started during the 2012/13 season
- Tested in 2013/14 – overestimated number of affected people
- Revised and tested in 2014/15 - underestimated
- Finalized customization process prior to 2015/16 - season not well captured
- Technical work approval was carried out at 2 levels within government: Directors' level and PS' level.
 - TWG made presentations and justification for parameters selected.
- Final approval was by Cabinet through a Cabinet Paper prepared by the TWG

5/8/2019

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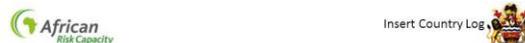


2017 Pay out

- Malawi bought a parametric drought insurance policy from ARC Ltd for the 2015/16 agricultural season.
- In Dec 2015, the GoM paid USD4,739,094.00 premium for a USD 30million coverage
- The policy did not initially trigger a pay-out, as the model indicated a low number of people affected by the drought
- However, the Government's estimate of the impacted population in Malawi was much higher, suggesting a discrepancy in the results of the model.

5/8/2019

5



2017 Pay out

- Field verification exercises were carried out to establish the source of discrepancies
- Results showed that significant proportion of farmers were growing crops with a cycle length of 90 days, a much shorter cycle length than what was used in original customization
- Africa RiskView was re-customised based on the findings
- So an insurance pay-out of USD 8.1 million was paid to the Government of Malawi to support its response to the drought

5/8/2019



WHERE WE ARE NOW.....

- So upon critical review of the process, some re-structuring was inevitable
- The following activities have so far been conducted;
- **RE-CONSTITUTING OF THE TWG**
- A new Programme of work was signed in December 2017
- TWG participation was mainly from government departments and the partners like WFP, WB, FAO and FEWSNET
- NGO's and Civil Society were not actively involved
- A decision was made to expand the TWG to incorporate other key stakeholders that are critical to disaster risk management and financing

5/8/2019

7



WHERE WE ARE NOW.....

• **UPDATING THE CUSTOMIZATION**

- Malawi is in the process of updating its customization of the software ARV
- Mainly looking at the recent trends that will reflect the changes overtime
- Some of the parameters that will be updated into include
 - Poverty ratio
 - Population figures
 - Data on varieties categorized by most grown varieties by the farmers i.e. short and long cycle
 - Rainfall data

5/8/2019

8

5/8/2019

WHERE WE ARE NOW.....

• **OPERATIONAL PLAN DEVELOPMENT**

- One of the requirements to participate in the insurance program is the preparation of the Operation Plan
- This OP gives an indication of the prioritized activities that may be implemented in case of a pay out
- The OP has been developed and submitted for review and subsequent approval by ARC
- A task force within the TWG was assigned the responsibility to oversee this whole process

9



WHERE WE ARE NOW.....

• **PROCESS EVALUATION**

- Since the country received the pay out in January 2017, it was imperative that an evaluation be done regarding the utilization of the funds
- The evaluation was also aimed at drawing lessons from the way implementation was done at every stage
- A local firm was recruited to do the exercise
- The final report has been finalized and will be shared with all relevant stakeholders

5/8/2019

10



IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES/LESSONS

- Insurance- a powerful tool for sustainable farmers livelihood
- However, packaging and delivery channels are crucial for the success of an agricultural insurance product
- Development of a strategy that includes ARC as one tool in addition to other relevant tools for financing response to ensure sustainability
- Quality of data and its verification is critical
- Insurance is not one off
- Awareness creation at various levels of the government and its partners to create understanding of the role that insurance plays

5/8/2019

11



Thank you!

www.africanriskcapacity.org

6.8 ARC PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION IN MADAGASCAR



Madagascar et ARC

Antananarivo, 21 janvier 2018



A- Contexte du Grand Sud

Madagascar est le troisième pays le plus vulnérable en matière de changement climatique

- **Androy** : Ambovombe, Tsihombe, Beloha, Bekily
- **Anosy** : Amboasary Atsimo, Betroka
- **Atsimo Andrefana** : Ampanihy, Befioky Atsimo, Toilara II

- Forte vulnérabilité (pauvreté, faible accès aux services de bases, insécurité alimentaire, malnutrition aigüe, etc.), taux d'insécurité alimentaire les plus élevés de Madagascar (75,9% à Atsimo Andrefana, 63,4% à Androy et 53,4% à Anosy) souffrent de situation d'insécurité alimentaire chronique
- Pluviométrie variable et irrégulière
 1. Zones 1 (littorales) : 0 à 400mm
 2. Zones 2 (sédimentaires) : 400 à 800mm
 3. Zones 3 (cristallines) : 800 à 1200mm
- Près de 1.800.000 habitants, vivant surtout de l'agriculture et de l'élevage, ces personnes sont régulièrement affectées par la sécheresse

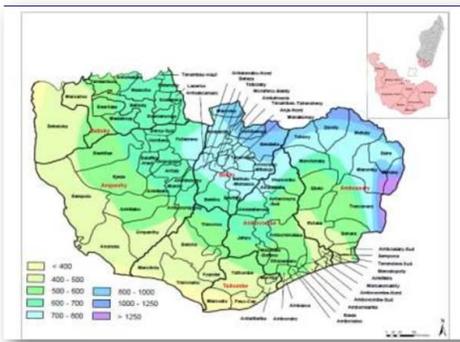


Table des matières



- A. Contexte du Grand Sud
- B. Historique de l'engagement de Madagascar avec l'ARC
- C. Structure organisationnelle
- D. Situation actuelle
- E. Aperçu des résultats



B. Historique de l'engagement de Madagascar avec l'ARC (1/1)

- ❖ **31 Janvier 2014** : Signature du traité de l'ARC par Madagascar.
- ❖ **Octobre 2014** : Mission initiale de l'ARC (conduite par le Directeur Exécutif de la compagnie d'assurance ARC Ltd et l'Administratrice de l'Engagement de l'Agence ARC avec les pays).
- ❖ **Novembre 2014** : Manifestation d'intérêt de Madagascar pour bénéficier du renforcement de capacité sur l'évaluation du risque de sécheresse dans le pays (via une correspondance adressée par le Premier Ministre Roger KOLO à l'Agence ARC).
- ❖ **Avril 2015** : 2^e Mission de l'ARC dans le pays.
Signature du protocole d'accord entre Madagascar (via CPGU) et ARC.
Atelier national d'introduction et de présentation du concept de l'ARC
Définition de la structure institutionnelle et bases du programme de travail de l'ARC à Madagascar

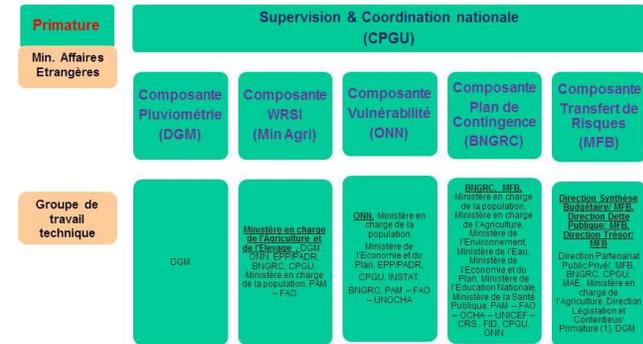
Historique de l'engagement de Madagascar avec l'ARC (1/2)



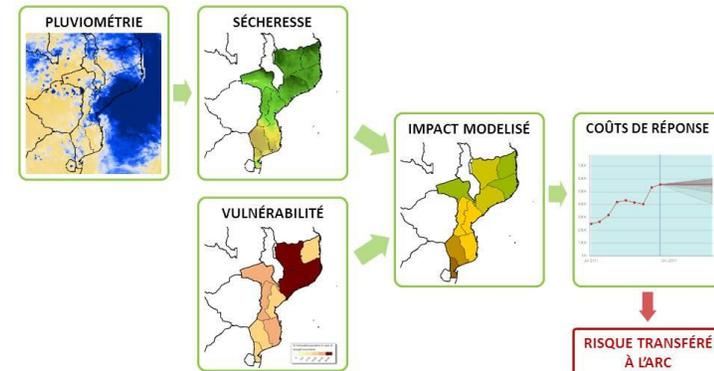
D- Situation actuelle

- Négociation avec la BAD dans le cadre de ADRIFI
- Lobbying auprès du Gouvernement pour l'adhésion à ARC

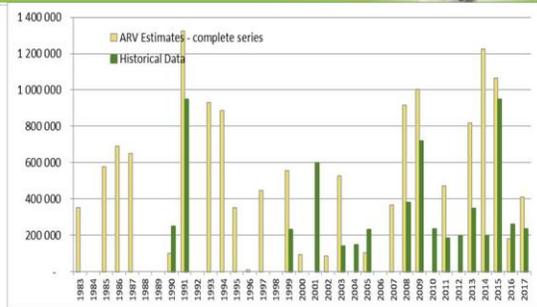
C- Structure organisationnelle



E- Aperçu des résultats



Profil sécheresse



Personnalisation ARV

Crédits	11
Indicateurs	31
Indicateurs de sécheresse	10
Indicateurs de sécheresse (ARV)	10
Indicateurs de sécheresse (ARV) 1	1
Indicateurs de sécheresse (ARV) 2	1
Indicateurs de sécheresse (ARV) 3	1
Indicateurs de sécheresse (ARV) 4	1
Indicateurs de sécheresse (ARV) 5	1
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Indicateurs de sécheresse (ARV) 26	1
Indicateurs de sécheresse (ARV) 27	1
Indicateurs de sécheresse (ARV) 28	1
Indicateurs de sécheresse (ARV) 29	1
Indicateurs de sécheresse (ARV) 30	1
Indicateurs de sécheresse (ARV) 31	1

Options de transferts des risques

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Période de retour	1-sur-3,5	1-sur-4	1-sur-4
Point d'attachement (en \$ US)	15.138.000	17.668.000	17.668.000
Point de dépassement (en \$ US)	31.804.666	30.168.000	39.890.222
Limite de couverture (en \$ US)	2.000.000	2.000.000	3.000.000
Taux de cession	12%	16%	13,5%
Primes (en \$ US)	500.000	499.000	499.000
Ratio prime/couverture	25%	25%	17%

En 2014, si Madagascar a adhère a ARC avec l'option 1, le pays aurait reçu un décaissement maximum de 2.000.000 de dollars ayant pu couvrir 66.667 personnes.
Ce décaissement s'effectue quand les personnes touchées par la sécheresse atteint le nombre de 504.600

Plan opérationnel

- Activités a entreprendre:
 - appuis sous formes de cash transfert et Argent contre Travail Productif ACTP.
 - Relance agricole avec des semences améliorés/boutures/lianes adaptées
 - prises en charges des malades, des enfants malnutris et de leurs familles
 - Approvisionnement en eau

D- Un pas vers la résilience

- Reponse rapide et précoce
- Gain sur le coût d'intervention d'urgence: 4 dollars contre 1 dollar
- Augmentation de la capacité d'investissement des menages, ce qui pourrait augmenter leur capacité de résilience
- Système d'entre-aide entre les pays africains
- Accès à d'autres sources de financement disponible au niveau de l'Union Africaine

6.9 ARC PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION IN KENYA



INTERGRATED FINANCING AND ROLE OF ARC IN KENYA

7th February 2019



Kenya's Portfolio of Disaster Risk Financing instruments cont'd

- Kenya already has a range of instruments including but not limited to;
- The National Budget_ Contingencies Fund, County Governments Emergency Funds
- The EU-funded Drought Contingency Fund
- National Drought Emergency Fund (NDEF)
- African Risk Capacity (ARC).
- Scalable Component of Hunger Safety-Net Program (HSNP)
- Agriculture Insurance, including;
 - Index Based Livestock Insurance Program (IBLI)
 - Kenya Livestock Insurance Program (KLIP)
 - ACRE Weather Index Crop Insurance
 - Kenya Agricultural Insurance and Risk Management Program (KAIRMP)



Kenya's Portfolio of Disaster Risk Financing instruments

- When the GoK realized that disasters are a threat to sustainable development various measures have been undertaken.
- These includes making use of various Disaster Risk Financing instruments targeting various aspects of the disaster management cycle including Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
- Kenya has a variety of financing instruments in place or planned. Africa Risk Capacity is one of them.
- Although Kenya has never received payouts from the ARC instrument, other African countries like Niger, Mauritania, Malawi, Senegal and Mozambique have benefited.



Risk layering

Severity of Disaster Risk	Financing Source Available	Amount of Funds Available	Delivery channel
High-risklayer (for example, major drought, major floods)	IMP Stand-by arrangement and arrangement under Stand-by Credit Facility	US\$1.5 bln Precautionary arrangement, to be drawn only if exogenous shocks lead to an actual balance of payment need	N.A. (would be disbursed to NT to ease balance of payment needs)
	Donor assistance	Average of US\$267 mln/yr in humanitarian assistance between 2002 and 2012 (largely through appeals rather than through pre-planned, pre-financed activities)	Varies
Medium-risklayer (for example, regional drought, floods, earthquakes)	Sovereign insurance (through ARC)	Max coverage US\$60 mln in 2013/6 (GoK has not signed an ARC policy for the current season - not currently available but plans underway)	NDMA and HSNP scale up
	Contingent financing (Cat DDO)	US\$ 200 mln (TBC) (Cat DDO under preparation – not currently available)	TBD (at NT's discretion)
	Contingencies fund	US\$ 50 mln	TBD (at NT's discretion)
Low-risklayer (for example, localized floods, droughts)	National Drought Emergency Fund	US\$20 mln (Not operational)	NDMA and HSNP scale up
	KLIP KAIRMP		

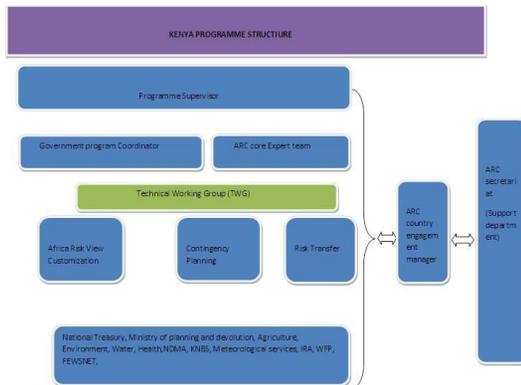


Role of Africa Risk Capacity in Disaster Risk Financing in Kenya

- The National Treasury with the collaboration of the World Bank is in the process of developing a **Disaster Risk Financing Strategy**.
- The Strategy will provide a better guide to manage the cost of disasters, coordinate disaster risk financing instruments, ensure availability of adequate financial resources and mitigate long term fiscal impacts.
- Analysis of Kenya's existing Disaster Risk Financing portfolio revealed the **inadequacy** of instruments in Kenya to finance **medium – high impact disasters, wider range of disasters, ex-ante** disaster risk management, **limited geographical coverage**
- ARC has a **huge potential** to finance medium – high impact disasters.
- ARC has a **wider geographical coverage** compared with other DRFI (Potential of covering 23 ASAL counties). Apart from ARC, the rest of the DRFI have a limited geographical coverage.



Coordination Structure



Institutional Process

- First meeting to introduce ARC to government and stakeholders was in 2011
- One of the first six countries to take insurance in 2014.
- The programme is coordinated by NDMA.
- NDMA provides leadership and coordination of Kenya's effort in management of drought.



Technical Working Group Composition

- NATIONAL TREASURY
- NDMA
- PLANNING
- IRA
- KNBS
- KENYA MET
- LIVESTOCK
- AGRICULTURE
- WATER
- HEALTH
- EDUCATION
- ENVIRONMENT
- PLANNING
- UN AGENCIES (WFP, FAO)
- USAID (FEWSNET)
- KALRO
- ILRI
- UoN
- NDOC
- RCMRD



Risk transfer subgroup



- NATIONAL TREASURY
- INSURANCE REGULATORY AUTHORITY
- NATIONAL DROUGHT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
- PLANNING
- OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL



Key activities before taking the po



- Technical discussion between ARC and the government before the insurance policy is offered.
- Three key components
 - Risk Modelling (Africa Risk View)
 - Contingency planning
 - Risk transfer
- TWG customizes ARV to suit Kenya climatic conditions and agricultural practices.
- Government makes decision on risk transfer and how much should be transferred after customization and contingency planning work is completed.



FIN

6.10 Output of the national gender consultative workshop in Gambia (December 18, 2018)

Group 1: Integrating gender in disaster risk management

	Who (lead organization and partners)	How	When	Where	Indicators
Axe 1 : Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) – prevention, mitigation and preparedness					
lon					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 1.1 Capacity Development of women, Men, Boys and Girls in the interpretation and use of the early warning information 	DWR NDMA DOA	Training and sensitization on early warning information	March – May every year	Selected communities and schools	Percentage of women participation in trainings and sensitization on early warning information. Increased percentage of women participation to 50 Percent at least
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 1.2 Engagement of Women groups in the dissemination of early warning information 	DWR NDMA Women's Bureau MDFTS Local and Community Radios Traditional Communicators	Setting up of radio and TV listeners groups among women Training of TC in the dissemination of early warning information	January to April every year	Selected communities and schools	Number of radio and TV listeners groups formed Percentage of Women TCs trained on the dissemination of early warning information

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 1.3 Setting up gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation system in the usage of the early warning information 	<p>NDMA DWR Women's Bureau MDFTS</p>	<p>Baseline study on percentage of women trained in the interpretation and use of early warning information Develop gender sensitive M&E framework</p>	<p>Year 1</p> <p>Revision of the framework in year 3 &5</p>		<p>Baseline study report</p> <p>Percentage of women using the early warning information</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ETC 					
Axe 2 : Disaster Response – <i>Rescue and relief</i>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 2.1 Appointment of gender experts in the assessment of the magnitude of disaster 	<p>NDMA</p>	<p>Recruitment process</p>	<p>Immediately after the trigger (two weeks)</p>	<p>NDMA</p>	<p>Gender expert appointed</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 2.2 Provision of support correlated with the affected subgroup Men, Women and youths 	<p>NDMA World Food Programme Civil Society Women Groups</p>	<p>Traceability system for the support provision Development and Promotion of women income generating schemes</p>	<p>Two to three months after the trigger</p>	<p>NDMA office and affected communities</p>	<p>Traceability system established Gaps between the affected and the beneficiaries</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 2.3 Integrating women groups in the monitoring of the distribution 	<p>NDMA World Food Programme Civil Society Women Groups</p>	<p>Selection of active women groups in the affected areas</p>	<p>Throughout the process</p>	<p>NDMA office and the affected communities</p>	<p>Number of women groups integrated</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 2.4. Integrating gender criteria in the evaluation of the distribution 	<p>TWG NDMA Women's Bureau</p>	<p>Guideline for gender integration in the evaluation</p>	<p>Year 1</p>		<p>Guideline on gender criteria developed</p>
Axe 3 : Disaster Recovery – <i>Rehabilitation and reconstruction</i>					

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 3.1 evaluation of the effect of support provided to the several sub-groups 	NDMA TWG Gender expert	Participatory evaluation	3 to 6 months after the response	Affected communities	Comparison of vulnerability and poverty indicators before and after the support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 3.2 elaboration of gender specific recovery plan 	NDMA Gender expert	Gender oriented action planning	After the evaluation		The gender sensitive recovery plan developed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 3.3 engagement of women leadership in the recovery plan implementation 	NDMA Women groups	Selection of active women groups and having contract with them	1 to 2 years after the disaster	Affected communities	Implementation report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Etc. 					

Group 2: Integrating gender in Disaster Financing

	Who (lead organization and partners)	How	When	Where	Indicators
Axe 1 : Gender entry points in project cycle					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 1.1 Ensuring Gender parity in the TWG 	NDMA, MoA, OVP, WFP, Women's Bureau etc.	Revising the existing guidelines	Every two years	Affected areas	Number of men and women in the TWG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 1.2: Capacity building on Gender mainstreaming for the TWG 	NDMA, MoA, OVP, WFP, Women's Bureau etc	Training, study tour	Annually	Affected areas	Number of men and women trained on Gender mainstreaming for the TWG
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 1.3: Institutional support 	NDMA, MoA, OVP, WFP, Women's Bureau etc	Review the policy framework. Develop the M&E framework Advocacy	First year	Internally Internationally	New policy framework reviewed New M&E framework

(policy framework, M&E and logistics)					
▪ Etc.					
Axe 2 : Elaborating a Contingency Plan					
▪ Activity 2.1: making the process of contingency plan (review, update validate and approve) gender sensitive	NDMA , MoA, OVP, WFP, Women's Bureau etc	Guidelines for women and youth considerations into the review process Appoint a Gender Specialist in the TWG and Technical Review Committee	First year	Affected areas	Select a Gender Specialist for the Technical Review Committee and TWG.
▪ Activity 2.2: Conduct a rapid assessment of the level of disaster by Gender to better capture of the specific needs of each group	NDMA , RDMC, MoA, OVP, UNFPA, GCRS, GFRS, Civil Societies etc.	Develop Gender sensitive guidelines for the assessment Set up a multi-sectoral Gender sensitive team Training of enumerators Data collection	Only in the event of payout	Affected areas	Number of women household heads being assessed Number of women and children affected
▪ Activity 2.3					
▪ Etc.					
Axe 3 : Implementing a Contingency Plan (FIP)					
▪ Activity 3.1: Conduct a rapid assessment of the level of disaster by Gender to better capture of the specific needs of each group	NDMA , RDMC, MoA, OVP, UNFPA, GCRS, GFRS, Civil Societies etc.	Develop Gender sensitive guidelines for the assessment Set up a multi-sectoral Gender sensitive team Training of enumerators Data collection	Only in the event of payout	Affected areas	Number of women household heads being assessed Number of women and children affected

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 3.2: Registration of the beneficiaries bearing in mind the Gender dimensions 	NDMA, MoA, OVP, UN, GCRS, GFRS, Civil Societies etc	Develop Gender sensitive guidelines	Only in the event of payout	Affected areas	Percentage of women included in the list of beneficiaries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 3.3: Cash transfer or food distribution 	NDMA, MoA, OVP, UN, GCRS, GFRS, Civil Societies etc	Women's participation in the cash transfer and food distribution Follow the list of beneficiaries	Only in the event of payout	Affected areas	Percentage of women headed household who received the cash transfer or food distribution Percentage of women's participation in the cash transfer and food distribution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 3.3: Post distribution monitoring of the intervention 	NDMA, MoA, OVP, UN, Civil Societies etc	Develop a questionnaire Data collection and analysis Produce a report	Regular basis	Affected areas	Number of women beneficiaries after the post distribution monitoring Number of post distribution monitoring conducted
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 3.4: Evaluation 	Independent Consultant	Develop and follow the guidelines Conduct the evaluation Dissemination of the report's findings	Only in the event of payout	Affected areas	The evaluation report

6.11 Output of the national gender consultative workshop in Mauritania (December 20, 2018)

Group 1: Integrating gender in Disaster risk management

	Qui (organisation leader, puis partenaires)	Comment	Quand	Où	Indicateurs
Axe 1 : Réduction des risques de catastrophes (RRC) – prévention, atténuation et préparation					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 1.1: Promotion des campagnes maraichères au profit des coopératives Féminine 	MASEF, MDR et CSA	Formations et appui technique et financier	Pendant la campagne agricole	Niveau local	Nombre d'associations féminines appuyées Objectif cible : 50% des associations dans 5 ans.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 1.2 : renforcement des capacités des femmes, jeunes et personnes vulnérables en techniques agropastorales qualifiantes 	MASEF, MDR et PTF	Formations et appui technique et financier	Appui continu	Niveau national, régional et local	Taux d'intégration du genre dans les activités du renforcement des capacités Objectif cible : 40% des bénéficiaires durant les cinq années suivantes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 1.3: Promotion des cultures fourragères par les associations féminines 	MASEF, MDR et PTF	Appui technique et financier	Poste récolte	Niveau local	Nombre d'associations féminines appuyées Objectif cible : 3 associations par Moughataa (département) dans les cinq prochaines années
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 1.4: Accès et contrôle de la terre par les femmes 	MASEF, MDR, MJ et PTF	Appui technique et juridique	Appui continu	Niveau national, régional et local	Nombre de femme ayant accès par Moughataa Objectif cible : 20% des associations dans 5 ans.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 1.5: appui et développement des unités féminines de transformation des produits d'élevage 	MASEF, MDR, CSA et PTF	Formations et appui logistique, technique et financier	Appui continu	Niveau national, régional et local	Nombre d'unité par Moughataa Objectif cible : 5 unités par Moughataa (département) dans les cinq prochaines années
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 1.6: intégration des femmes dans le processus de suivi de la 	MASEF, MDR, CSA, ONM et PTF	Formations et appui logistique, technique	Appui continu	Niveau local	Nombre d'interventions par zone de moyen d'existence

<p>situation agropastorale par les structures communautaires de base (système d'alerte précoce)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 1.7: renforcement du cadre juridique et de leadership des femmes dans les programmes d'intervention. 	MASEF, MDR, MJ, CSA et ARC	Appui technique	Appui continu	Niveau national, régional et local	<p>Objectif cible : couverture de 50% du territoire dans les 5 ans.</p> <p>Mise en application des indicateurs genre y compris ceux des conditions et de position</p> <p>Objectif cible : un cadre juridique et de leadership des femmes fonctionnel destiné aux programmes d'intervention.</p>
Axe 2 : Intervention en cas de catastrophes – Sauvetage et secours					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 2.1: intégration des femmes et jeunes dans la programmation et la mise en œuvre de d'intervention et dans les structures d'alerte 	MASEF, MDR, CSA et ARC	Appui technique	Appui continu couvrant le processus ARC	Niveau national, régional et local	<p>Niveau d'implication</p> <p>Objectif cible : 50% dans 5 ans.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 2.2: incorporer les besoins spécifiques des groupes vulnérables dans le programme d'intervention (Femmes enceintes, allaitantes, enfants et jeunes filles) et survivantes de l'esclavage. 	MASEF, MDR, CSA et ARC	Appui logistique, technique et financier	Appui continu couvrant le processus ARC	Niveau national	<p>Niveau d'incorporation</p> <p>Objectif cible : 50% des besoins dans les 5 ans</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 2.3: assuré la présence du genre dans la sphère de prise de décision (Comité interministérielle, comité de pilotage, staffes de mise en œuvre, CODep ...) 	MASEF, MDR, CSA et ARC	Formations et appui technique	Appui continu	Niveau national, régional et local	<p>Niveau d'implication</p> <p>Objectif cible : 30% dans 5 ans.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Etc. 					
Axe 3 : Reprise à l'issue de catastrophes – Réhabilitation et reconstruction					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 3.1 Appuyer les femmes actives dans les AGRs 	MASEF, MDR, CSA et MEDD	Appui logistique, technique et financier	Appui continu	Niveau national, régional et local	<p>Niveau d'appui accordé aux femmes</p> <p>Objectif cible : 50% dans 5 ans.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 3.2: Réviser et corriger l'écart pour assurer une équité de genre dans les activités de reconstruction 	MASEF, MDR, MJ et CSA	Appui technique et financier	Appui continu	Niveau national,	Taux de bénéficiaires de la réhabilitation Objectif cible : 50% dans 5 ans.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 3.3: L'application et le suivi des indicateurs de genre dans les activités de la réhabilitation 	MASEF, MDR, MJ et CSA	Appui technique	Appui continu	Niveau national	Niveau d'application des indicateurs de genre Objectif cible : 80% dans 5 ans.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Etc. 					
Axe 4 : Coordination de la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion des risques de catastrophes					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 4.1: Intégrer le genre dans la mise en place d'un comité d'évaluation, de programmation et de suivi 	PRIMATUR E, MASEF, MDR, MJ et CSA	Appui technique	Appui continu	Niveau national	Niveau d'intégration Objectif cible : 80% dans 5 ans.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 4.2: intégrer le point focal national genre dans le processus de l'intervention 	PRIMATUR E, MASEF, MDR, MJ et CSA	Formations et appui technique	Appui continu	Niveau national	Niveau d'intégration Objectif cible : 100% dans 3 ans.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 4.3: Harmoniser les actions sectorielles dans l'intervention 	PRIMATUR E, MASEF, MDR, MJ et CSA	Appui technique	Appui continu	Niveau national, régional et local	Niveau d'harmonisation Objectif cible : 70% dans 5 ans.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Etc. 					

Groupe 2 : Intégration du genre dans le financement des risques de catastrophes

	Qui (organisation leader, puis partenaires)	Comment	Quand	Où	Indicateurs
Axe 1 : Points d'entrée de la dimension de genre dans le cycle de projet : Groupe Technique de Travail ; Renforcement de Capacités ; Appui institutionnel, etc.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 1.1 Intégrer le Ministère en charge du genre dans le comité d'orientation du programme ARC ▪ Activité 1.2 Intégrer des indicateurs liés à la dimension genre dans l'analyse de la vulnérabilité au niveau du logiciel ARV ▪ Activité 1.3 Mettre un spécialiste genre dans l'équipe technique (cellule genre CSA) ▪ Activité 1.4 Former les membres du groupe technique sur l'approche genre ▪ Activité 1.5 Renforcer les capacités des structures en charge de la collecte des données sensibles au genre 	CSA	Courrier officiel	Après validation	Siège de l'ARC	Désignation et participation effective
	L'équipe Régional ARV	Révision du logiciel	Plutôt possible après validation		Prise en compte des paramètres et indicateurs genre dans l'ARV
	CSA	Courrier officiel	Plutôt possible après validation		Désignation et participation effective
	L'équipe ARC régional	Ateliers de formation, séminaires, échange d'expérience etc.	Plutôt possible après validation		Nombre de formation (sessions et thèmes abordés)
	Equipe Régional ARC	Ateliers de formation, séminaires, échange d'expérience, logistique et financement etc.	Plutôt possible après validation		Financement mobilisé, logistique fournis

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 1.6 Appui logistique et financier au collecte de données genre 	ARC Régional	Contribution au financement des activités	Plutôt possible après validation	Niveau national	Financement mobilisé, données collectées sur le genre
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 1.7 Collaborer avec la société civile intervenant dans le domaine genre dans la collecte des données selon les cas 	Groupe technique de travail et institution chargée de la collecte	Participation aux activités	Plutôt possible après validation	Niveau national	Participation effective et rapports
Axe 2 : Élaboration d'un Plan d'urgence					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 2.1 Désagréger les données par sexe et âge pour la programmation 	ARV et institutions nationales	Enquêtes	Plutôt possible après validation	Niveau national	Données disponibles par âge et par sexe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 2.2 Identifier des activités de réponse spécifiques aux femmes et aux jeunes 	CSA et partenaires	Evaluation des besoins	Plutôt possible après validation	Zones cibles	Nombre d'activités identifiés et développer, rapport d'impact etc
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 2.3 Faire un plaidoyer pour la mobilisation des ressources sensibles au genre dans la réponse 	ARC, CSA et partenaires	Conception et mise en œuvre d'une stratégie de plaidoyer	Année 1	National et international	Stratégie de plaidoyer et rapports et ressources spécifiques mobilisées
Axe 3 : Mise en œuvre d'un Plan d'urgence					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 3.1 Associer la société civile intervenant dans le 	Le gouvernement et partenaires	Choix des ONG intervenants dans le genre	Le long du processus	Zones cibles	Partenariat effectif et rapports

domaine du genre dans le ciblage					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 3.2 Une meilleure prise en compte des critères genres dans le ciblage 	Groupes sécurité alimentaire/nutrition	Conception de nouvelles fiches de ciblage	Le long du processus	Zones cibles	Fiches conçues et adoptées par les partenaires
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 3.3 Intégration de la dimension nutrition dans le plan de réponse 	Groupes sécurité alimentaire/nutrition	Intégré des aliments riches en protéine et en aligots éléments	Le long du processus	Zones cibles	Qualités d'aliments (bouquet diversifié)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 3.4 Favoriser l'implication des femmes dans l'exécution de la réponse 	Gouvernement et partenaires	Participation des femmes à tous les niveaux de la mise en œuvre	Le long du processus	Zones cibles	Nombre des participantes impliquées dans la mise en œuvre
Axe 4 : Coordination de la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion des risques de catastrophes					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 4.1 Renforcer les instances en cours pour la prise en compte de la dimension genre 	ARC, Gouvernement et partenaires	Coordination multisectoriels	Le long du processus	national	rapports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 4.2 meilleurs prise en compte du genre dans le suivi-évaluation 	Gouvernement et partenaires	Intégration et prise en compte des indicateurs genre	Le long du processus	national	rapports

6.12 Output of the national gender consultative workshop in Malawi (January 18, 2018)

Group 1: Integrating gender in disaster risk management

	Who (lead organization and partners)	How	When	Where	Indicators
Axe 1 : Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) – prevention, mitigation and preparedness					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 1.1. increasing membership of women/youth in Disaster committees from national to local levels 	DoDMA	<p>Technical working group to advocate for increase in the membership through sensitization meetings</p> <p>DoDMA to monitor the membership at all levels</p>	On going	At all levels (District, Area, Village levels)	50% of the committee members should be women including elderly, youth and disabled, same for men
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 1.2 strengthen capacity in participation of marginalized persons in the disaster committees' 	DoDMA CSO working in DRR (MRCS, CARE, Oxfam, Action Aid etc)	<p>Training disaster committees at all levels.</p> <p>Provision of training modules to the committees to improve women's participation</p>	On going	At all levels (District, Area, Village levels)	Percentage of women/youth/disabled trained
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 1.3 increase access to early warning information by women/elderly/disabled/youth 	DCCMS DoDMA UNRCO FEWSNET UN agencies (WFP,FAO) MVAC	<p>Effective messaging of early warning information to improve understanding of all target user groups.</p> <p>Mode of dissemination (radios, river gauge, SMS)</p>	Seasonal (Nov-May)	All districts	Number of early warning messages accessed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 1.4 Involvement of both women and youth in 	DoDMA DAES	Community mobilization	On going	All districts	Number of women/youth/elderly involved

carrying out mitigation measures (adoption of climate smart agriculture practices, coping strategies, dykes, increase financial services, water ways)	CSO working in DRR	Promotion on the adoption of mitigation activities			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 1.5 Development of contingency plan that is gender sensitive 	DoDMA	Consultation meetings through different cluster	Yearly (Beginning of rainy season)	National and district levels	Developed gender sensitive contingency plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 1.6 Training in gender to the TWG and District/village level structures 	DoDMA Mo Gender	Organizing trainings	Once in a year	National and All districts	Number of trainings conducted Number of people trained vs planned
Axe 2 : Disaster Response – Rescue and relief					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 2.1 conducting gender based rapid assessment of the affected people 	DoDMA	Through use of civil protection committees using gender sensitive rapid assessment tools	On set of disaster occurrence	In the affected areas	Number of people affected according to SADD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 2.2. coordinate and facilitate provision of relief support to the affected people including women and marginalized people (children/orphans/youth/elderly/disabled) 	DoDMA UNRCO UN (FAO, WFP) Humanitarian Organizations (MRCS, CARE, Oxfam, Action Aid etc.)	Coordination meetings, circulars At least 70% of recipients should be women and marginalized groups	During the disaster	Affected areas	70% of women Number of coordination meetings conducted Percentage of recipients by gender group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 2.3 conducting Monitoring and evaluation that is gender sensitive 	DoDMA UNRCO UN (FAO, WFP) Humanitarian Organizations (MRCS, CARE, Oxfam, Action Aid etc)	Monitoring and			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Etc. 					

Axe 3 : Disaster Recovery – Rehabilitation and reconstruction

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 3.1 facilitate and coordinate gender post disaster needs assessment to inform subsequent design for recovery and reconstruction intervention 	DoDMA UNRCO				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 3.2 initiate policies that integrate the needs of the vulnerable to build back better 	DoDMA				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 3.3 Promote recovery programs that integrate special needs for women and marginalized groups 	DoDMA DAES UN (FAO, WFP) Humanitarian Organizations (MRCS, CARE, Oxfam, Action Aid etc)	<p>Promote gender sensitive agriculture technologies (climate smart agriculture and live-stock production) that women farmers can adopt to achieve resilience</p> <p>Economic empowerment through VSL,</p> <p>Activities that emphasize on rehabilitation, creation and maintenance of community assets/infrastructure through public works programs(FFA, World bank funding, Cash for work)</p>	After disaster	In all disaster affected areas	<p>Number of recovery programs implemented</p> <p>Percentage of participants that are women</p>

Axe 4 : Coordination mechanisms

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 4.1 strengthen cluster coordination system at all levels 	DoDMA MoGCD UNRCO	<p>Regular meetings</p> <p>Trainings to build capacity at all levels</p>	During the time of disaster	National and district level	<p>Number of meeting minutes</p> <p>Number of trainings conducted</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 4.2 strengthen protection cluster at all levels to ensure integration of gender issues 	UN (UNICEF, UN women) CSOs Gender-GCN Humanitarian actors(CARE, Oxfam, Save the Children, UP etc)	Follow up on the other clusters on the implementation of preparedness activities if they are gender responsive	During the time of disaster	National and district level	Number of meeting minutes Number of trainings conducted
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Group 2: Integrating gender in Disaster Financing

	Who (lead organization and partners)	How	When	Where	Indicators
Axe 1 : Gender entry points in project cycle: Country engagement (Technical working group, Capacity building, Institutional Support)					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 1.1: Review membership of the ARC TWG. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incorporating key stakeholders close on the ground (that includes youth, physically challenged, elderly, women and men) 2. Rope in gender specialist i.e. gender analyst ▪ Activity 1.2: Build capacity of TWG on gender 	Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with Min of gender and the current members of TWG	Conduct gender expertise audit	Annually	National level	Representation ratio of women in the TWG Number of gender experts in the TWG
	Higher learning institutions assisted by NGO's and other key stakeholders	Tots Short courses	Ongoing	National wide	Number of trainings conducted Number of exchange visits Number of experts trained in gender (30 experts domiciled in each district with two at head office)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 1.3: Formulate guidelines for the ARC TWG (Create milestones for ARC TWG in respect of gender) ▪ Activity 1.4: Capacity building for the whole process 	Ministry of gender with support from gender activists and institutions of higher learning.	Training needs assessment of experts Desk research Meetings Study tour	By end of first year	National and Regional(Africa)	Guidelines in place by start of first year Implementation of the set guidelines
	Higher learning institutions assisted by NGO's and pother key stakeholders	ToTs Short courses Training needs assessment Secondment of experts	Ongoing	National wide	Number of trainings conducted Number of exchange visits Number of experts trained in gender (30 experts domiciled in each district with two at head office)
▪ Activity 1.5: Enhance research capacity in gender	Higher learning institutions	Desk research Surveys	By end of first year	National wide	Number of research conducted on Disaster Risk Management and Gender integration.
▪ Activity 1.6: sensitization process	Ministry of gender with support from Department Of Disaster Management Affairs	Sensitization meetings with targeted stakeholders Use of digital & Social media alerts	During first year	National wide	Number of sensitization meetings held Number of impacted stakeholders National wide reflected by gender distribution Number of people reached via each media and the rate of response secured.
▪ Activity 1.7: Coordinating with key implementing stakeholders	ARC TWG	Monitoring of activities of stakeholders on the ground Having a shared National plan for easy tracking on progress by implementors. Conduct regular meetings	Ongoing	National wide	Existence of National plan Gender inclusiveness of the plan Number of meetings held
▪ Activity 1.8: Conduct ToTs on Disaster Risk Management and Gender at all levels: (National-	Ministry of gender with support from Department of Disaster Management Affairs	Training workshops	During first year	National wide	Number of TOTs conducted Number of trained stakeholders

District and community level)					Number of people reached via each media and the rate of response secured.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 1.9: Infrastructure support i.e. equipment (GIS, 	Min or Agriculture & ARC	Provide finance for infrastructure development	On need basis	National wide	Improvement in service delivery Percentage of vulnerable people reached out. Satisfaction levels by the affected groups.
Axe 2 : Elaborating a Contingency Plan					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 2.1: Translate & interpret seasonal forecast in anticipation of pending disasters 	Ministry of gender with support from Min of Agriculture & Department of Disaster Management Affairs Economic Planning & Development Min of Health Department of Climate Change & Metrological Services (DCMS)	Conduct workshops Working sessions DCMS to present and interpret seasonal forecast to stakeholders Historical data	once a year	National	Messages and response from stakeholders and communities to the messages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 2.2: Stakeholder consultations on development of the contingency plan 	Ministry of gender with support from Min of Agriculture & Department of Disaster Management Affairs Economic Planning & Development Min of Health	Consultative meetings and workshops Review of forecast and reports	ongoing	National and district	Number of consultative meetings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 2.3: Gender based Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) 	Ministry of gender with support from Min of Agriculture & Department of Disaster Management Affairs Economic Planning & Development Min of Health	Survey Validation workshop	annual	National and district	R MVAc report gender inclusiveness
Axe 3 : Implementing a Contingency Plan					

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 3.1: Resource mobilization for the contingency plan ▪ Etc. 	Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Economic Planning	Donor/partner mapping	Twice a year	At National Level	Proportion of the contingency plan support {gender sensitive budget}
Axe 4 : Coordination mechanisms					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activity 4.1 Setting up coordination mechanisms of a gender sensitive delivery of the contingency plan 	Department of Disaster Management Affairs EP&D	Stakeholder meetings	During planning	National level	Coordination structure established Harmonised and efficient delivery of interventions

6.13 Output of the national gender consultative workshop in Madagascar (January 22, 2018)

Groupe 1 : Intégration du genre dans la gestion des risques de catastrophe

	Qui (organisation leader, puis partenaires)	Comment	Quand	Où	Indicateurs
Axe 1 : Réduction des risques de catastrophes (RRC) – prévention, atténuation et préparation					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence modèle ARV (Sècheresse) dans le cadre prévention: data non genré en terme de nombre de personne affectée. 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 1.1 : Sensibiliser les Partenaires de mise en œuvre en matière de Genre (Pouvoir d'agir) (inclure Renforcement de capacité, formation, etc.) 	Lead : Primature/MinPOP	Communication Média, Outils de communications, Formations, Atelier, etc. Descente sur terrain au niveau local (associations de femmes et groupes d'hommes sensibles au genre)	Durant la période calme : Sècheresse Peste Rougeole Invasion nuisible Cyclone	Niveau National à l'échelle communautaire	Nbr de personnes sensibilisés Nbre de sensibilisation effectués
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 1.2 : Mettre à jour le logiciel ARV genré (collecte des données) 	GTT Comité Genre, CTD	Collecte de nouvelles données à jour Renforcement de capacité des acteurs au niveau local (CLGRC) pour améliorer la remontée des informations et la collecte de données de base	Avant période de soudure (prépa)	A Antananarivo Au niveau des localités concernées	Logiciel à jour opérationnel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 1.3 : Redynamiser la mise en place des SAP pour pouvoir se préparer à temps. 	BNGRC / MinPOP et PTF, Collectivités	Au niveau local : - Mobilisation des associations de femmes - Considération des connaissances empiriques des communautés - Renforcement de capacité des communautés selon leur potentiel socio-économique		A Antananarivo Au niveau des localités concernées	Nbr de SAP Fonctionnel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activité 1.4 : Accélérer le processus en cours 	MinPOP, MinJUSTICE, OPJ,	- Comment ? - Intercéder auprès des divers niveaux		A Antananarivo	Loi adoptée Décret d'application promulguée

en vue de l'adoption de la Loi sur la VBG					
Axe 2 : Intervention en cas de catastrophes – Sauvetage et secours					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 2.1 : Doter des kits (dignité humaine, médicaments, tentes etc...) en période d'urgence 	BNGRC, Autorités Locales, Plateformes humanitaire, PTFs	Descentes sur terrain après évaluation		Au niveau des localités touchées par le sinistre	Nbr de kit distribué Nbr de bénéficiaires
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 2.2 : Prendre en charge particulièrement les personnes vulnérables (enfants –de 5ans, les femmes allaitement) en fonction degré de malnutrition 	MinPOP, MinSAN, MEN, MinAGRI, Autorités Locales, ONN, PTFs	Approches multisectorielles		Au niveau des localités touchées par le sinistre	Nbr de personnes prises en charge tenue en compte l'EFH
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 2.3 : Mener des mesures d'accompagnement psycho-social en général (des femmes et des jeunes filles) 	MinPOP, MinSAN, Associations religieuses	Approches multisectorielles		Au niveau des localités touchées par le sinistre	Nbr d'interventions effectuées
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 2.4 : Renforcer la lutte contre les violences basées sur le genre (exploitation des mineurs, viols, personnes âgées, violence conjugales, discrimination raciale) 	MinPOP, MinJUSTICES, MDN, MinSécuritéPublique Plateformes, Gendarmerie	Comment ? Média, Descentes terrains, Renforcement de capacités des intervenants sociaux, Pérennisation des lignes vertes,		National	Nbr de campagnes effectués Nbr de personnes cibles %age / taux d'Evolution

Axe 3 : Reprise à l'issue de catastrophes – Réhabilitation et reconstruction

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 3.1 : Réinsertion socio-économique (allocation intrants AGR, cash transfert, 	MinPOP, METFP, PTFs	Comment : Ciblage : femme mono-parental, jeune fille mère, Formation professionnelle, Dotation en matériels et fonds de démarrage		Au niveau des localités touchées par le sinistre	Nbr de bénéficiaires réinsérées Nbr et type d'activités effectuées
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 3.2 : Relance agricole : pratique culture climato-intelligente (semence variétale, stockage) 	MinAGRI, ONN, PTFs	Formations des agriculteurs/trices, Distribution de semences résilientes, intrants agricoles, divers outils Intégration de petits élevages (cheptel, aviculture, pisciculture, apiculture, rizi-pisciculture) Projet d'adduction d'eau		Chef-lieu de province et sur le terrain	Nbr de bénéficiaires Nbr et type d'activités effectuées Qté et Qlté d'intrants distribués
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 3.3 : Faciliter l'accès au moyen / infrastructure à base énergétique (éolien, hydraulique) et Eau potable 	MinENERGIE, MinEAU, MinAMENAGEMENT, MEEF, PTFs	Gestion de l'eau et de l'environnement Dotation de matériels / infrastructures renouvelables (Considération de l'EFH durant la mise en œuvre de l'activité)		Au niveau des localités impactées par le sinistre	Nbr de communauté bénéficiaire Nbr de matériels sur pieds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 3.4 : Faciliter l'accès à la propriété foncière 	MinAMENAGEMENT, MinJUSTICE, MinPOP,	Prise en compte de l'EFH durant la mise en œuvre de l'activité afin d'éviter la discrimination		Au niveau des localités touchées par le sinistre	Nbr de titre foncier distribué Nbr et Qlté des bénéficiaires

Axe 4 : Coordination de la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion des risques de catastrophes

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 4.1 : Plaidoyer sur l'intégration de la dimension Genre dans GRC (base : activités entreprises par secteur) 	Ministère de la Population Tous les Secteurs ministériels, OSC, ELGRC	Elaboration de textes règle réglementaires Elaboration des états de besoins spécifiques affectés durant la promotion du genre au niveau sectoriel		National	Nbr de texte réglementaires disponibles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 4.2 : Réaliser des ateliers régionaux de coordinations 	MinPOP, BNGRC	Réalisation des ateliers proprement dits		National	Nbr d'ateliers effectués Nbr de documents livrables

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 4.3 : Redynamiser activement et harmoniser les Plateformes axés sur le Genre sur le plan technique et financier 					
	Primature, MinPOP, OSC,	Réunion de coordination avec toutes les parties prenantes.		National et Régionaux	Nbr de plateformes redynamisées

Groupe 2 : Intégration du genre dans le financement des risques et catastrophes

	Qui (organisation leader, puis partenaires)	Comment	Quand	Où	Indicateurs
Axe 1 : Points d'entrée de la dimension de genre dans le cycle de projet : Groupe Technique de Travail ; Renforcement de Capacités ; Appui institutionnel, etc.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 1.1 : Analyse d'impact des catastrophes sur les hommes, les femmes, les jeunes et les enfants 	Primature	Etude	Année 1	Zones à risques	1 Document sur l'analyse d'impact des catastrophes tenant compte de genre
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 1.2 : Capitalisation des connaissances et expériences en matière de genre à Madagascar (GRC et financement des risques) 	Primature	Etude	Année 1	Madagascar	1 Document de capitalisation avec bases de données
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 1.3 : Sensibilisation/ Plaidoyer 	Primature	Elaboration de documents de plaidoyer pour l'adoption de l'assurance et l'intégration du genre comme transversal au niveau des secteurs Mise en place d'un point focal national interface entre décideurs	Année 1, 2, 3	National	1 document de plaidoirie 1 Point focal national/ TdR Lettres de nomination de chaque PF au niveau des secteurs/ TdR

		<p>et population (capitalisation et partage des informations) Désignation de point focal genre au niveau de chaque Ministère avec TdR, Conseillère technique auprès du PM en charge de genre Lobbying pour intégration de la question genre dans le document stratégique du pays, genre transversal (communication journal, fiche avant 24 jan : impact de la sécheresse sur la femmes, ...) Culture d'assurance</p>			<p>Les actions genres sont considérées comme axe dans le document national. Signature de la police d'assurance</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 1.3 : Renforcement de capacité des membres du GTN 	GTN	<p>Renforcement de capacité a opérationnaliser les outils genre pour les membres du groupe technique Elaboration de TdR intégrant le genre Intégration dans le groupe de travail des représentants des différentes catégories clés Suivi de l'impact des actions au niveau de chaque Ministère Suivi périodique des avancées en matière de genre a chaque réunion de coordination</p>	Année 1, 2,	National	<p>1 atelier de formation TdR du GTN intégrant le genre et incluant les personnes clés Base de données désagrégées disponible</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 1.4: Amélioration des données sur le genre 	GTN	<p>Mise en place de base de données en donnant des instructions émanant de la Primature sur la méthode collecte et le traitement pour avoir des données désagrégées (âges, homme- femme, milieu,...) (canevas validé par le groupe technique ARC). Utilisation des données désagrégées pour l'élaboration du profil des risques</p>	Année 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	National	<p>Base de données désagrégées disponible</p>

		Collaboration avec INSTAT ou intégration du Ministère de Plan pour pouvoir accéder les données désagrégées			
Axe 2 : Élaboration d'un Plan d'urgence					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 2.1 : Etat des lieux des interventions et les gaps en intégrant l'approche égalité homme- femme ▪ Activité 2.2 : Participation d'expert en genre dans l'accompagnement du processus d'élaboration du plan d'urgence ▪ Activité 2.3 : Organisation d'ateliers communautaires pour la participation locale ▪ Activité 2.4 : Tenir en compte de la situation/ les besoins des femmes, de hommes, des jeunes et des enfants lors de l'identification des activités dans le plan d'urgence 	GTN/ BNGRC	Etude	Année 1	National	1 document d'état de lieux
	GTN/ ARC	Renforcement de capacité du PFN	Année 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	National	Disponibilité du plan d'urgence intégrant le genre
	GTN	Ateliers au niveau des Régions	Année 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Au niveau des Régions cibles	Plan d'urgence intégrant les besoins locaux
	GTN, composante plan de contingence	Analyse des résultats des études Enquêtes/ collectes d'informations	Année 1, 2	Au niveau des Régions cibles	Activités sélectionnées dans le plan d'urgence tient compte du genre
Axe 3 : Mise en œuvre d'un Plan d'urgence					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 3.1 : Mise en place de dispositif de suivi par rapport aux mesures planifiées ▪ Activité 3.2: Comité de ciblage intégrant le genre : Analyse des rôles des hommes et femmes par rapport aux actions à entreprendre, Suivi de satisfaction de besoins (pratique et stratégique), 	GTN	Elaboration d'outils de suivi Collectes de données sur terrain et traitement des données	Année 2, 3, 4, 5	National	Dispositif de suivi
	GTN et comite de mise en œuvre, comite de ciblage	Analyse des résultats des études Enquêtes/ collectes d'informations	Année 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	National, Régions à risques	Acteurs ciblés tenant en compte ls besoins en genre

analyse budget-temps : enjeux, qui fait quoi quand					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 3.3: Accompagnement des acteurs concernés 	GTN et comité de mise en œuvre, comité de suivi	Mobilisation des acteurs locaux et des communautés	Année 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Régions à risques	Utilisation des appuis a bon escient
Axe 4 : Coordination de la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion des risques de catastrophes					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activité 4.1: Organisation de réunion périodique entre structure de mise en œuvre et stratégique 	Primature	Réunion de coordination	Année 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	National	Réponses coordonnées tenant compte de l'aspect genre

6.14 Output of the national gender consultative workshop in Kenya (February 05, 2019)

Group 1: Determining the strengths and weaknesses in gender mainstreaming in disaster risk management and financing

Internal factors

Strengths

- The existence of a disaster risk management policy which is engendered
- The country already has a constitution that support gender mainstreaming
- Other counties specifically in the ASALs have DRM policies in place that to an extent have mainstreamed gender
- National drought management authority already has gender mainstreaming guidelines developed in partnership with UNWomen
- Availability of seconded gender experts to ensure gender is mainstreamed in all state departments. It was however observed that there is a new policy directive to recall these experts and capacity build focal points within the MDAs.
- NDMA being devolved makes it easier for gender mainstreaming in the target Counties
- Existing of knowledge product (different data sets on gender)
- Capacity building on gender mainstreaming has been ongoing in Kenya spearheaded by key stakeholders.
- Involvement of women groups (cash transfers) in the County Steering Groups. Women are able to represent their households and pick the money on behalf of the family
- The country is in the process of developing the National Drought Management bill

Weaknesses

- NDMA act on gender integration in DRM. NDMA is a creation of the act of Parliament. However, it is not clear to what extent the act has integrated gender.
- Generation of indigenous knowledge in disaster risk management. This important component is not anchored in any dedicated policy/law on disaster risk management

- Partnerships and institutional arrangements still lack strong gender consideration.
- Disaster coordination is being handled by different institutions NDOC and NDMA. There is need to streamline disaster risk management. We still have coordination of response done under two different government ministries. Streamlining will make easy the work of mainstreaming gender.
- Engagement of gender statisticians to inform planning. There is still lack of data especially gender disintegrated data to inform different activities on disaster risk management
- Lack of a proper gender monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
- Engagement of gender in drought response mechanisms. Gender considerations on disaster response is not well elaborated and anchored in policy or law
- The academia and research institutions are still missing in action yet they are the custodians of research on gender mainstreaming.

Group 2: Determining the opportunities and threats in gender mainstreaming in disaster risk management and financing

External factors

Opportunities

- Availability of gender data (KNBS census, KDHS Kenya demographic health, Kenya AIDs Single registry, Is this collected with a gender lense NDMA data, Ministry of health nutritional data. Integrated internal security data from village elders, nyumba kumi used for disaster relief access for the data.
- In country is to come up with the action plan for DRR ARC can plug into it and gender and climate change strategy
- Gender analysis at the scoping level to.
- Existence of accountability frameworks. There is a gender sector working group government being strengthened that can be tapped into for accountability, UN gender working group, council of governors.
- There are gender experts that can be used to help put structures in place. There are also many partners working on disaster risks as 1st responders, ARC and NDMA can tap into their experience regarding disaster risk and gender
- Inclusivity in response activities operations plan must be approved

- DO no harm policy. On management planning using Do no harm principle which consider not causing harm to units (what are the dynamics in the households who to be paid)
- There is a growing drive towards gender equality which creates a form of accountability which can be used to hold the government account.
- Kenyan government has ratified gender treaties thus there is only need to implement.
- Tap into local indigenous knowledge of disaster risk management.

Threats

- Social and cultural and religion norms; patriarchy: The society is yet to understand it all through the levels from national level. Many people look at gender equality as a way of taking power from one group to another.
- Willingness of the government and stakeholders to implement the existing policies
- Data security and privacy. Vulnerability of households when data taps into too much information
- Gender analysis at the scoping level if not being done.
- There are effects such as effect of pay-outs on household such as breakdown of family units. Unintended consequences of the pay-out. Men when paid could remarry. If women are paid, there could be dis-unity. (whoever has the money has the power).
- Response interventions could be skewed to one gender
- Lack of data sharing policy by certain organs of the government

6.15 Attendance list national gender consultative workshop in Gambia



AFRICAN RISK CAPACITY – GAMBIA GOVERNMENT

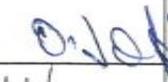
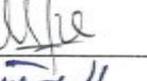
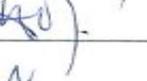
Gender Consultation Meeting

Banjul 18th December, 2018

NDMA Headquarters

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6.16 Attendance list national gender consultative workshop in Mauritania

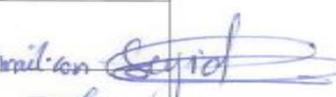


ATELIER DE CONSULTATION NATIONALE GENRE

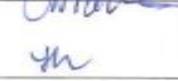
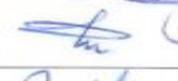
Nouakchott, 20 Décembre 2018

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6.17 Attendance list national gender consultative workshop in Kenya

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